FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Mr. Seward on the Crisis.

Mr. Seward spoke at length on Saturday last. We annex the latter half of his speech. The substance of the remainder is elsewhere stated:—

Mr. President. I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train. But practically, the loss of safety involves every other form of public calamity. When once the guardian angel has taken flight, everything is lost.

Dissolution would not only arrest, but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even if separate confederacies could exist and endure, they could severally preserve no share of the common *prestige* of the Union. If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars, whether scattered widely apart or grouped in smaller clusters, will thenceforth shed forth feeble glimmering and lurid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signalize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world. It would provincialize Mount Vernon and give this capitol over to desolation at the very moment when the dome is rising over our heads that was to be crowned with the statue of Liberty.

After this there would remain for disunion no act of stupendous infamy to be committed. No petty confederacy that shall follow the United States can prolong, or even renew, the majestic drama of national progress. Perhaps it is to be arrested because its sublimity is incapable of continuance. Let it be so, if we have indeed become degenerate. After Washington, and the inflexible Adams, Henry, and the peerless Hamilton, Jefferson, and the majestic Clay, Webster, and the acute Calhoun, Jackson, the modest Taylor, and Scott, who rose in greatness under the burden of years, and Franklin, and Fulton, and Whitney, and Morse, have all performed their parts, let the curtain fall!

While listening to these debates I have sometimes forgotten myself in marking their contrasted effects upon the page who customarily stands on the dais before me, and the venerable Secretary who sits behind him. The youth exhibits intense but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every irreverent word that is uttered against the Union the eyes of the aged man are suffused with tears. Let him weep no more. Rather rejoice, for yours has been a lot of rare felicity. You have seen and been a part of all the greatness of your country, the towering national greatness of all the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshhold of life; for that greatness perishes prematurely and exists not for you, nor for me, nor for any that shall come after us.

The public prosperity! how could it survive the storm? Its elements are industry in the culture of every fruit; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and has no end; invention that ranges throughout the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and social refinement working for the renovation of the world.

How could our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes have, that will outweigh the premium offered by political and military ambition? What leisure will the citizen find for study, or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription: nay, what interest in them will society feel when fear and hate shall have taken possession of the national mind? Let the miner in California take heed; for its golden wealth will become the prize of the nation that can command the most iron. Let the borderer take care; for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our denser settlements; for the rail road, the post road, and the telegraph, advance not one furlong farther into the wilderness. With standing armies consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our navy and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty confederacies?

The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its flag. Princes and princesses and merchants paid it homage; all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom. I imagine now the same noble vessel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars and thirteen stripes has been hauled down, and in its place a signal is run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmetto tree. Men ask, "Who is the stranger that thus steals into our waters." The answer contemptuously given is, "She comes from one of the obscure republics of North America. Let her pass on."

Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar liberty, must anguish for a time, and then cease to live. And such liberty free movement everywhere through our own and and throughout the world; free speech, free press, free suffrage; the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers, or executes. Unstable and jealous confederacies, constantly apprehending assaults without and treason within, formidable only to each other and contemptible to all beside; how long will it be before, on the plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unequalled liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism?

And now, Mr. President, what is the cause for this sudden and eternal sacrifice of so much safety, greatness, happiness, and freedom? Have foreign nations combined, and are they coming in rage upon us? No. So far from being enemies, there is not a nation on earth that is not an interested, admiring friend. Even the London Times, by no means partial to us, says:

"It is quite possible that the problem of a democratic republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days in a spirit of folly, selfishness, and short-sightedness."

Has the federal government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound? Has the constitution lost its spirit, and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the federal government smiles more benignantly, and works to-day more beneficently than ever. The constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

The occasion is the election of a President of the U. S., who is unacceptable to a portion of the people. I state the case accurately. There was no movement of disunion before the ballots which expressed that choice were cast. Disunion began as soon as the result was announced. The justification it assigned was that Abraham Lincoln had been elected, while the success of either one of three other candidates would have been acquiesced in.

Was the election illegal? No; it is unimpeachable. Is the candidate personally offensive? No; he is a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manners. Is an election of President an unfrequent or extraordinary transaction? No; we never had a Chief Magistrate otherwise designated than by such election, and that form of choice is renewed every four years. Does any one even propose to change the mode of appointing the Chief Magistrate? No; election by universal suffrage, as modified by the constitution, is the one crowning franchise of the American people. To save it they would defy the world. Is it apprehended that the new President will usurp despotic power? No; while he is of all men the most unambitious, he is, by the partial success of those who opposed his election, subjected to such restraints that he cannot, without their consent, appoint a minister or even a police agent, negotiate a treaty, or procure the passage of a law, and can hardly draw a musket from the public arsenals to defend his own person.

What, then, is the ground of discontent? It is that the disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course they were not; they could not be. Does the constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to the other? No; that is impossible. What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction? Renewed debate and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election. Have the now successful majority perverted power to purposes of oppression? No; they have never before held power.

Alas! how prone we are to undervalue privileges and blessings. How gladly, how proudly, would the people of any nation in Europe accept, on such terms as we enjoy it, the boon of electing a Chief Magistrate every four years by free, equal, and universal suffrage! How thankfully would they cast aside all their own systems of government, and accept this Republic of ours, with all its shortcomings and its disappointments, maintain it with their arms, and cherish it in their hearts! Is it not the very boon for which they supplicate God without ceasing, and even wage war, with intermissions only resulting from exhaustion?

How strange are the times in which we live! The coming Spring season, on one side of the Atlantic, will open on a general conflict, waged to obtain, through whatever indirection, just such a system as ours; and on this side of the Atlantic, within the same parallels of latitude, it will open on fraternal war, waged in a moment of frenzied discontent to overthrow and annihilate the same institutions. Do men, indeed, live only for themselves, to revenge their own wrongs, or to gratify their own ambition? Rather do not men live least of all for themselves, and chiefly for posterity and for their fellow-men? Have the American people, then, become all of a sudden unnatural, as well as unpatriotic? and will they disinherit their children of the precious estate held only in trust for them, and deprive the world of the best hopes it has enjoyed since the human race began its slow and painful, yet needful and wisely-appointed progress?

Here I might close my plea for the American Union; but it is necessary, if not to exhaust the argument, at least to exhibit the whole case. The disunionists, consciously unable to stand on their mere disappointment in the recent election, have attempted to enlarge their ground. More than thirty years there has existed a considerable—though not heretofore a formidable—mass of citizens in certain states situate near or around the delta of the Mississippi, who believe that the Union is less conducive to the welfare and greatness of those states than a smaller confederacy, embracing only slave states, would be. This class has availed itself of the discontents resulting from the election to put into operation the machinery of dissolution long ago prepared and waiting only for occasion.

In other states there is a soreness because of the want of sympathy in the free states with the efforts of slaveholders for the recapture of fugitives from service. In all the slave states there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years, in the free states, to the extension of slavery in the common territories of the United States. The Republican party, which cast its votes for the successful Presidential candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utterance by speech, or through the press, in the slave states; while its policy, principles, and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with slavery and its overthrow by state authorities or intervention of the federal government.

Considerable masses even in the free states, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partisan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved. While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the co-operation of many good and patriotic citizens. On a complex issue between the Republican party and the disunionists, although it involves the direst national calamities, the result might be doubtful; for the Republican party is weak in a large part of the Union. But on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, the verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partisan passions and prejudices.

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf states, and their permanent reorganization with or without others in a distinct confederacy as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and so obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already incidentally bestowed upon it.

The case is different, however, in regard to the other subjects which I have brought in this connection before the Senate.

Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are, therefore, not convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing; all are subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were sure to be tried as it ought only to be determined, by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot.

It shall be so all the more since there is no one side preparedness to refer it to the arbitrament of civil war. I have such faith in this republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me have the excuse that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with conciliation, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle, and violence with the right hand of peace.

Therefore, sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of a State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due.

While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery, I agree that all laws of the States, whether free States or slave States which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Secondly. Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State; and if it were in my power, I would not alter the constitution in that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment of the constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

Thirdly. While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common territories of the United States; and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction slavery in such territories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the territories, is like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely.

So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made.

Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two, or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made.

A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alternations of empire.

Fourthly. I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Fifthly. Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon (General Lane,) I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers, and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our Western coast.

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own. I learned early from Jefferson, that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the power and right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace, and to maintain and preserve the Union, advising, only, that it practice as far as possible, the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

And now, Mr President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder; and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still my faith in the constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness, and resolution, are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing.

Soon enough, I trust, for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be the determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution.

This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir; if it were cast down by faction to-day, it would rise again and re-appear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. It is the only government that can stand here. Woe! Woe! to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure; and men, in after times, shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice, and humanity.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1861.

ERRORS.—In the last Observer, we copied a statement from the Wilmington Journal that "a private despatch from Charleston states that the steamer Brooklyn was entering Charleston Harbor this morning." And in a large number of our papers, an extract from a letter of a House in Wilmington to its correspondents here, handed to us at 1 o'clock, and stating that the Brooklyn had entered, was fired on, and that Fort Sumter had replied and silenced the S. C. batteries. These turn out to have been sensation stories of the telegraph. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether the Brooklyn was ever ordered to Charleston.

P. S. The doubt expressed in the last sentence has become certainty. We are able to state, authoritatively, that the Brooklyn was sent from Norfolk with no hostile intent, but to relieve the Star of the West if disabled, and with express orders not to pass nor attempt to pass the bar.

All this must have been known in Charleston on Friday. On Saturday the stories above referred to came from that city. They are of a piece with the stories circulated in Georgia to affect the election in that State; that which preceded the mission of the Wilmington committee to Raleigh; and that which resulted in the treasonable seizure of Fort Caswell, whither no troops have been or will be ordered. It does not answer the purposes of those engaged in disunion schemes to allow any period of rest from excitement. "The Southern heart" must be "fired," that the South may be "precipitated" into disunion.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature has called a Convention, but one member in each House dissenting. The election is fixed for Feb'y 4, and the assembling of the Convention for the 13th of February. In voting for delegates the people are also to vote as to whether or not the action of the Convention shall be submitted to them for ratification or rejection. An attempt to deprive the people of a voice in the matter succeeded at first, but finally failed in the lower House by only eight majority. So it seems that in Virginia, as in North Carolina, there is a strong party so bent upon defending certain rights of the people of the South as to dare an effort to deprive them of all right.

We think the Democratic voters have now a fair cnance to judge of the genuineness of the Democracy of their leaders, seeing that those leaders in South Carolina have avowed and acted on a determination to force the people of other States, against their well known will, into secession and disunion; and that the leaders in North Carolina and Virginia have endeavored to deprive the people of a vote and voice upon the most vital question that has ever come up for decision since the government was formed.

One thing is very apparent from this. The Averys and the Persons and their associate secessionists and disunionists of the Legislatures of these two States must have satisfied themselves that the people are not prepared for disunion until they have exhausted all efforts to avert it. They know that the people would not now sanction disunion, and therefore they would deny the people a vote on the question.

RALEIGH AND THE COALFIELDS.—The Spirit of the Age says that the bill introduced by Mr. Rogers is for a Railroad from the Coal Fields to Raleigh or some other point west not above 12 miles, with a capital stock of $800,000—for single or double track, empowering towns, counties or other corporations to subscribe, &c., but asking no State aid.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Monday's proceedings we take from the Standard. Our Reporters' letters furnish those of Tuesday and Wednesday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Ramsay introduced a bill to ascertain the voice of the people of the State in regard to calling a Convention.

Mr Turner, resolutions condemnatory of the seizure of Fort Caswell. Mr Turner thought the Legislature should either approve or disapprove the seizure, and was speaking when the special order (the Convention bill) came up, and the Senate went into committee of the whole.

Mr Avery's resolution to amend the substitute by submitting any act the Convention might pass in regard to a dissolution of the Union to the people was read.

Mr Morehead said that as one act was to be submitted to the people, all should be, and proposed such an alteration.

Mr Avery said he was opposed to the Convention's considering anything other than federal relations, and if he accepted the proposition it might be otherwise implied.

Mr Turner inquired of Mr A., if the adoption of his resolutions would not in a measure restrict the Convention.

Mr Avery said that although he did not wish the Convention to consider any other question than that before indicated, the Legislature had no right to bind the action of a convention, except so far as to recommend what questions should be acted upon.

Mr Barringer replied to the speech of Mr Sharpe, on Friday. He saw nothing in the triumph of the Republican party but tyranny—and in the submission to the administration of the Government according to its programme, the inevitable disruption of the Government. He opposed coercion in every shape and form, and said that the coercion of South Carolina if submitted to, would be the coercion of all; that it was the duty of the Governor as a peace measure to take and hold the forts on the coast of North Carolina, until pending difficulties are settled. He had no hope for the present Union; the day of compromise had passed, and the only future hope for a Union was in a reconstruction; had no confidence in the late conservative declarations of Senator Seward; was opposed to the formation of a middle Confederacy.

Mr Brown replied to Mr Barringer, and in the course of his remarks inquired if Mr Barringer believed in the right of secession.

Mr Barringer said that he had before said that he was a federalist of the old school.

Mr Brown said that the old federal doctrine was, that a State had no right to secede, and that therefore that was the Senator's opinion. According to this belief the States that had seceded were in a state of revolution and amenable to the penalties for high treason. That was an awkward predicament. *He* believed in the right of secession, felt kindly to South Carolina, and was opposed now as in 1833 to coercion.

Mr Barringer said, that he accepted the position of a seceding State as one of revolution in all its bearings, but denied that it would be one of treason.

Mr Sharpe replied to Mr Barringer; said that if a State seceded, the General Government had the right to coerce her—that secession was rebellion and treason.

The committee rose, to sit on Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Resolutions were received from the House, asking of the President and of the Southern States that the *status quo* of all movements tending to occasion collision and concerning the forts and arsenals of the Nation, be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel aggression.

Mr Turner proposed to amend by sending Hon W A Graham and Hon Thos Ruffin, Sr, as Commissioners to the parties indicated.

After debate (not reported) between Messrs Bledsoe, Sharpe, Worth, Erwin and Avery, the Senate adjourned without a vote.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr Clark of Craven introduced a bill for a State convention—provides that the question of convention shall be put to the people, and at the same time to elect delegates to meet in case the people decide for a convention. Referred to committee of the whole.

Constitutional Union resolutions were presented from Richmond, Yadkin, Beaufort, Stokes, and Surry, by Messrs Blue, Cowles, Marsh, and Waugh.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on federal relations.

Mr Bridgers believed all hope of the Union at an end, and secession the remedy for our wrongs.

Mr Bullock took substantially the same ground.

Mr Love of Haywood took strong ground for a convention. He also desired to disabuse the minds of his eastern friends on the subject of any change of the Constitution, especially the white basis. The people of the west were willing to stand by the compromises of the Constitution as fixed by the convention of 1835, so long as the east was willing to do justice to the west, especially on the subject of internal improvements. As regards the Union, he had but little hope of an adjustment honorable to the South.

Mr Wright was in favor of a Convention. He is a Union Democrat. He does not exactly agree with the substitute; would submit the action of the Convention for the ratification of the people. He loves the Stars and Stripes when they wave in honor over him. Mr W. said he looked upon the Union as already broken up, and that we have now to look to the work of reconstruction upon a firmer basis than the former. He hoped that the proposition of Mr Crittenden would be agreed to.

Messrs Stanford, Faison, Waters, and Russ spoke briefly, and the committee rose.

Mr. Folk offered the following resolutions which were adopted:—

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly in behalf the State of North Carolina, ask respectfully on the one hand, of the President of the United States, and on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end that, if possible, peace may yet be preserved, that they will reciprocally communicate assurances in response hereto, to the General Assembly of N. C. now in session, that the *status quo* of all movements tending to collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation, shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel any actual aggressive attempts.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate these resolutions by telegraph, immediately, to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the Southern States.

Mr. Henry offered a resolution, that it is inexpedient for the General Government at this time to attempt to coerce a seceding State by military force. Referred.

Mr. Hoke, a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ the service of one or more men to assist the Commissioners in selecting arms for the State. Adopted.

SENATE.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr Turner presented a petition for the relief of John and Thomas P. Devereux. Referred.

Mr Avery, a memorial from a Union Meeting in Burke, recommending a State Convention, whose action shall be submitted to the people for ratification—deprecating a disruption of the Government for existing causes and separate State action. Sent to the Commons.

Mr Turner, resolutions appointing Hons. Tho's. Ruffin and Wm. A. Graham, Commissioners to visit Congress, the President, the Governor of South Carolina, and the conventions of other Southern States, to invoke the spirit of conciliation, and procure or promote, as far as possible, an adjustment of existing troubles.

Mr Street introduced resolutions, reccommending to the General Government a suspension of the collection of revenue in seceding States and opposing the policy. He said had been given him by the Governor—and which he had committed to memory.

Mr Turner inquired if he knew the law against the circulation of incendiary documents? He said that the giving or reading a copy of this work was a circulation of incendiary documents for which persons had already been indicted and punished. If he should know Mr Thomas to loan or give a copy of this book to another, he should surely have him indicted, and should the gentleman be guilty of a second offence, the penalty of which would be death, he hoped he would be indicted, tried, convicted and—pardoned. (Laughter.) He would doubtless be pardoned by Gov Ellis for the *second* offence, the Governor himself having caused the *first*. Mr Turner styled Mr Thomas and Gov Ellis, "Helper's helpers." Mr. Thomas rejoined.

Mr Erwin asked Mr Turner if *he*, in the event of the adoption of the Ad Valorem system of taxation, was in favor of a change of the basis?

Mr Turner said that with him it was a matter of utter indifference whether the basis were changed or not, for it would not alter the political status of Orange county. He did believe that the imposition of an ad valorem tax on slaves would eventually lead to the adoption of the white basis. He was for submitting *this* and all other questions, whether of State or Federal policy, to a Convention of the people.

Mr Humphrey's first amendment was rejected. His second amendment (proposing to submit the acts of the Convention to the people for their approval,) was adopted. The substitute as amended was then adopted, and the Committee rose.

Mr Speight from the committee reported to the Senate the substitute as amended. The committee was discharged, and the subject made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

[This amendment was offered by Mr Avery to the substitute, he himself had offered, for the bill introduced by the committee, and provides for a submission of the action of the Convention to the people of the State for ratification.]

Mr Sharpe, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr Barringer, who briefly replied to the speech which the former made on yesterday.

Mr Turner opposed the amendment. Its adoption he thought would result in a change of the basis of Representation.

At the suggestion of Mr Morehead, Mr Avery temporarily withdrew his amendment, and amended it by inserting a provision that "*any* ordinance," passed by the Convention, should be submitted to the people for ratification.

Mr Brown opposed the adoption of the substitute and amendments. He hoped they would be voted down and that the original bill would be passed as reported from the Committee.

Mr Avery replied. He said that he, like Mr. B., preferred the original bill. He had offered the substitute and made amendments to it, in deference to the wishes of others. He had evinced a spirit of conciliation, had laid aside the partisan, and made every concession he could honorably make to secure the passage in some shape of a bill calling a Convention. Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia had already passed such bills. Should we, asked he, be idle when our sister States are in council? He was surprised at Mr Brown's opposition to the substitute and amendments. He had understood him to oppose the original bill because there was no provision submitting its action to the people for approval.

Mr Brown rejoined, stating that while he much preferred the original bill, he would not ultimately withhold his support from the substitute, if he could not obtain his preference. He wished the Convention to be called to consider our Federal Relations only. He did not wish the Convention to amend the State Constitution. He would waive however this objection, though with great reluctance—should he be satisfied that no change of the basis would be made.

Mr Dockery addressed the Committee, having first requested the Clerk to read the resolutions of several public meetings held in the counties of Robeson, Richmond and Montgomery. Mr Dockery's remarks were mainly explanatory of these resolutions and circumstances which led to their adoption. He said that his constituents were Union men. They were irritated at the rash and impolitic course pursued by South Carolina. Many of them went further than he did. They said that in the event of the disruption of the Union, and the formation of other confederacies, they would never consent to a union with South Carolina upon any terms. Not only was this the prevalent sentiment in his district, but he had reason to believe that adjoining counties, especially the county of Columbus, cherished the warmest devotion to the existing Union, and were for exhausting all honorable means for preserving it. Mr. Dockery said he would vote neither for the original bill nor the substitute. He would vote however for a proposition to submit the calling of a Convention to a vote of the people. Let the Convention be called as the Convention of 1835 was, and with the same restrictions. As far as he himself was concerned, he would vote even in that event against the proposition, for he regarded it as a secession movement. Secessionists inaugurated it, and were its most strenuous advocates.

At the conclusion of Gen Dockery's remarks, the Committee rose to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Jan'y 16.

Mr Barringer presented a memorial from a Union meeting in Stanly, instructing their Senator and Commoner to vote against the bill calling a Convention.

Mr Dobson, Union resolutions from Yadkin County.

Mr Worth, like resolutions from Alamance, recommending the call of a State Convention.

Mr Shaw, a memorial from citizens of Cumberland Co., praying for the passage of a law staying executions.

Mr Turner, a resolution to furnish the Hillsboro' Military Academy with arms. Referred.

Mr Worth, a bill to incorporate the Reddick's Creek Mining Company. Referred.

A message from the House transmitted an engrossed resolution providing for the appointment of two experienced persons to assist the Governor in the purchase of arms.

After some little discussion between Messrs. Morehead and Bledsoe, on motion of the latter, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr Ramsay made a personal explanation relative to the discussion between Mr Barringer and himself, when the bill for arming the State was before the Senate. He stated that the remarks of both Mr Barringer and himself had been misrepresented in the State Journal. That paper raised a direct issue of veracity between Mr Barringer and himself, when none in fact existed. It was there reported that Mr Barringer had pronounced certain statements, which he had made, *untrue*. This statement was made without qualification. As he understood Mr B., no such imputation was made.

Mr Barringer said that the view which he entertained of the matter in question was identical with that which the Senator had just expressed. He assuredly had no intention to make the imputation which the Journal had attributed to him.

The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Convention bill—Mr Speight in the Chair. The question was on the passage of the amendment to the amendment. [See yesterday's proceedings.]

Mr Walkup was in favor of a Convention restricted to the consideration of our Federal policy. Although he preferred the original bill, he would vote for the substitute, because he understood it to provide for the submission of the acts of such Convention to the people for ratification. With some slight changes in the preamble he would greatly prefer the original bill. This preference, as he had before remarked, he was willing to yield.

Mr Morehead said that he had listened attentively to the discussion. Much latitude had been allowed in debate. He was glad of this; but now it was time to act. The discussion should now be confined to the immediate matter in question. The amendment to the amendment should now be discussed and disposed of finally.

Mr. Turner said he intended offering a substitute submitting the question to the people. He wished them to decide this question. His substitute proposed submitting to the people early in March a proposition to call a Convention to consider only our Federal relations and the propriety of altering the State Constitution so that slaves may be taxed according to value. Mr Turner denied the right of the Legislature to call a Convention. This power belonged alone to the people.

The amendment to the amendment, after some further debate, was adopted.

Mr Humphrey offered an amendment leaving the convention free to consider all matters, whether of State or Federal policy, with the exception of a change of the present basis of representation, and providing moreover for the submission of its acts to the people for ratification. This amendment was subsequently divided into two distinct propositions. The question arising on the first of these, viz: that the convention should consider any matters of State policy other than a change of basis,

Mr Outlaw opposed the amendment. He wished the convention to consider only our Federal Relations. The introduction of other questions would tend to perplex and embarrass the convention, defeating the chief end for which it was designed.

Mr Pitchford opposed an open convention and hoped that Mr Humphrey's amendment would not prevail.

Mr Avery opposed the amendment.

Mr Thomas of Jackson addressed the committee. He abused Seward pretty roundly; called Lincoln a tyrant and usurper, and treated the Senate generally to another rehash of one of his thread-bare disunion speeches. In the course of his remarks Mr Thomas quoted from a copy of Helper's Impending Crisis, which he said had been given him by the Governor—and which he had committed to memory.

Mr Turner inquired if he knew the law against the circulation of incendiary documents? He said that the giving or reading a copy of this work was a circulation of incendiary documents for which persons had already been indicted and punished. If he should know Mr Thomas to loan or give a copy of this book to another, he should surely have him indicted, and should the gentleman be guilty of a second offence, the penalty of which would be death, he hoped he would be indicted, tried, convicted and—pardoned. (Laughter.) He would doubtless be pardoned by Gov Ellis for the *second* offence, the Governor himself having caused the *first*. Mr Turner styled Mr Thomas and Gov Ellis, "Helper's helpers." Mr. Thomas rejoined.

Mr Erwin asked Mr Turner if *he*, in the event of the adoption of the Ad Valorem system of taxation, was in favor of a change of the basis?

Mr Turner said that with him it was a matter of utter indifference whether the basis were changed or not, for it would not alter the political status of Orange county. He did believe that the imposition of an ad valorem tax on slaves would eventually lead to the adoption of the white basis. He was for submitting *this* and all other questions, whether of State or Federal policy, to a Convention of the people.

Mr Humphrey's first amendment was rejected. His second amendment (proposing to submit the acts of the Convention to the people for their approval,) was adopted. The substitute as amended was then adopted, and the Committee rose.

Mr Speight from the committee reported to the Senate the substitute as amended. The committee was discharged, and the subject made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 16.

E. J. Hale & Sons: In the House of Commons yesterday, almost the entire session was consumed in a discussion of a resolution against the coercion by the General Government of a seceding State. The debate, to say the least, was *animated* and at times almost excited. Messrs. Bridgers, Wright, Fleming, Bullock, Bachelor, and others, of what is termed by some the secession wing, advocated the resolution, and Messrs. Marsh, Merrimon, Crumpler, Yeates, Ferebee, and some others opposed. The purport of the resolution is that the Gen'l Government has no right to coerce a seceding State, and that, should any attempt be made by the Federal government to do so, in regard to any State that has seceded, or that may secede, it is the duty of North Carolina to resist such attempt on land or water, by all the means within her power. The discussion continued until 4 o'clock P. M., when a recess was taken till 7½, and from then till midnight. The vote was at that time taken on the passage upon its second reading, and it resulted in its passage by a vote of 64 to 26. A move was then made to suspend and put the resolutions on the third reading, but it was lost, as was also a similar motion this morning soon after meeting of the House. Notice was given, on the failure to take up this morning, by Mr. Bachelor, that he will move to take it up to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

To day the Convention bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It was the only business of general interest that occupied the attention of the House. Mr. Fleming made a long speech in favor of the bill to call a Convention, and for a speedy action in regard to the position the State intends to take in the present crisis. He took ground for State secession and essayed to prove its expediency and necessity of the State's immediately withdrawing from the present federal compact.

There was no other set speech made on the question to-day, but it is understood that several gentlemen intend to speak on the subject, some of whom will avail themselves of this evening's session to do so.

I suppose that little or no business will be done in either House until the Convention bill and the anti-coercion resolutions are disposed of. Therefore I have but little to communicate, and that little of but little importance. ELIPHALET.

We add to the report in the last Observer of Saturday's proceedings some items from the Standard:—

In the Commons, Mr Person, from the judiciary committee, reported on many bills; among them in favor of one to abolish freehold qualification of jurors.

Mr Fleming, from Int. Imp. Com., in favor of bills to charter a railroad from Dallas, Gaston county, to the S. C. line, and to permit N. C. R. R Company to build a branch to Chapel Hill. Against Greensborough and Danville Road, Caswell Road, and an increase of the R. & G. Road's capital.

Mr Bynum, from the committee on Agriculture, reported the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist, recommending its passage.

A resolution in favor of the sureties of John S. Willis, Bladen, was passed.

Mr Branch introduced a bill to prevent felling timber in the N E branch of Cape Fear and Goshen rivers.

Mr Shaw, a bill to establish a public landing on Great Swamp creek in Robeson county.

Mr Wishart, a bill to amend charter of Lumberton.

Mr Wright, a bill to incorporate Florence and Fayetteville Railroad.

By Mr Davis, of Mecklenburg, a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire and report to this House what constitutes treason against this State. Referred accordingly.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—Mr. Seward spoke in the Senate on Saturday last, and being unquestionably the head of his party and acknowledged Premier of the incoming administration, his exposition of its policy has been anxiously expected and will be read with eagerness. In the preceding page we give all that portion of it immediately connected with the sectional difficulties, and embodying his propositions for their settlement. We cannot in these times make room for the remainder, (about as much more,) devoted to a consideration of the workings of the Government under the Union and the inevitable ruin that must follow its overthrow. The advantages, the necessity, of Union to the people of this country, and the calamities involved in its destruction, are very clearly set forth, and in no s

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I desire, through the medium of your paper, to notice certain resolutions passed by a meeting at Rockingham, on Tuesday last, and ordered for publication in the Observer, and in the Wilmington Journal. I was not of the meeting. I did not hear of it until I saw it advertised, that morning; and my arrival at the scene of action was too late for a proper and *understanding* participation in the proceedings. I heard the resolutions read, and was present, as a spectator, at their final passage. In the main, they appeared to be mild and conciliatory: yet, they did not express my sentiments; nor do I believe they ought to be regarded as indicative of the settled convictions of the people of Richmond County. Indeed, although there were a good many persons in the Court House—for it was New-Year's Day—I think that most of them, like myself, were mere lookers on, who had nothing to say, *pro* or *con*, touching the proceedings. For these reasons, and others that might be mentioned, I desire to be heard.

Those resolutions, I say, as passed, did not meet my approbation: and my objection to them was two-fold.

In the first place, they required the call of a Convention, to be *speedily* assembled, for the purpose of taking into consideration the crisis supposed to be impending over the South; and, in a certain contingency, to make arrangements for interposing the "sovereignty" of the State between her citizens and the General Government. And secondly, they seemed to recognise the doctrine of secession, as maintained by the enemies of the Union in this and other States; and pretty plainly to intimate an approval of the same—as I judged, both from their tenor and the gusto with which they were received by the known disciples of that school.

As to a Convention, I am by no means convinced of the propriety of calling such an assemblage together, at this time; nor do I believe that the people of the County experience any serious solicitude on the subject. That the politicians suffer a good deal on account of the "crisis," I can very well believe; but from what I regard as the masses, the bone and sinew of the land, I have heard of no particular anxiety touching the peril impending over them. But, let the necessity of a Convention be assumed, for the sake of argument, if you please, and still, I am utterly unable to conceive of any reason why the members should be hastily chosen, or the body speedily convoked. It is seldom the province of wisdom to hurry the masses into action on matters of importance: and surely no more important matter could be presented to the consideration of the people of North Carolina than a proposition to assemble in Convention for the purpose of taking into consideration their relation to the American Union. Ought they not to have time for patient inquiry, and mature deliberation? Ought they to take a step without being well assured that they were moving in the right direction? Their national government is a great and glorious structure. Its erection cost years of toil, of trouble, of deep solicitude and painful anxiety. *The hand of rashness may lay it in ruins in an hour.* Let the people then, be cautious how they go into Convention, and let them see well to it whom they select to represent them in a body entrusted with such vast powers of doing them harm. Let them remember that the factious and incompetent, the restless and aspiring, are, generally, bold, active and clamorous; while the conservative, the faithful, and the trustworthy, are modest, unassuming and silent. And in a matter of so much importance as the calling of a Convention, let them, by all means, act with steadiness, calmness and deliberation.

Secondly: *As to the doctrine of secession.* This I understand to be a right claimed for a State to leave the Union, at her own will and pleasure, without let, molestation or hindrance, when she conceives herself aggrieved by the action of her co-States—a doctrine which, to use the language of President JACKSON in relation to this and its kindred heresy, nullification, I regard as "contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." And, as I believe a great many of the present generation of would-be teachers of the people, have a very imperfect knowledge of the Constitution which they undertake to expound; and as I also believe that a great many are deluded into what they are taught to believe is a claim of right, who would pause before they would embark in a revolution or risk the consequences of a failure, I propose, at more length I fear than may be altogether consistent with the pressure on your columns, to show the utter fallacy of this pretended right of secession. *Good may come of it:* and this alone is my apology for the obtrusion.

The capital error lying at the foundation of this pretended right, consists in the assumption that the instrument known and designated as the Constitution of the United States, is not, what it purports to be, *a constitution of government*, but a mere *league*, or *compact*, between sovereign and independent States: and, as a necessary corollary to this proposition, that, if the compact be infringed or broken by any member of the confederacy, the others may, each for itself, judge not only of the infraction, but also of the mode and measure of redress. And for this position certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of Virginia in 1798–9 are vouched.

Without stopping to investigate the merits or the meaning of the Virginia resolutions—which were never intended by their author to sanction the doctrine of secession—I appeal to the Constitution itself for an exposition of its own meaning; and demand, in the name of that sacred instrument, why it should not, like all other writings, be allowed to speak for itself, and to tell us what it is? When we wish to ascertain the meaning of a deed, a will, a bill of sale, or any thing of the kind, we go to the instrument itself. We consult the words: we examine the context: we consider the subject matter: and from all these sources of information we draw our conclusions. The purpose which the writer or makers had in view may aid us more or less, in coming to a determination, but mainly from the text itself, *ex directo*, all will admit, the construction ought to be made.

Applying these rules to the Constitution, we have no difficulty in ascertaining what it is, nor in coming to a correct conclusion as to the parties by whom it was ratified. On its very front it tells us that it is a *Constitution*—not a *league*, nor a compact entered into; but a Constitution ORDAINED AND ESTABLISHED—not by the *States*, nor *by the people of the States respectively*, but by THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. If it is a *league*, or a *compact*, why does it not say no? If the *States* were the parties by whom it was ordained and established, why does it not say so? If its framers intended it for a league, or a compact, why did they put a lie in its mouth, and write a falsehood on its forehead? They were, many of them, great masters of the language which the instrument was made to speak. They were, also, possessed, many of them, of profound and varied learning, and the difference between a league or compact and a Constitution was known to all of them. That difference is plain and radical. A league, a compact, is an agreement, a contract, an aggregation of minds, *aggregatio mentium*, as Lord Coke calls it; and it may as well be made between sovereign States as natural persons. The "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia," entered into anterior to the establishment of our present form of government, was a league between "sovereign States:" and such it professed to be on its face. The third article was in the following words:

"ARTICLE 3. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm *league* of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare; binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever."

By the second article, each State retained "its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, "which was not by the "Confederation" expressly delegated to "the United States in Congress assembled."

A Constitution, on the other hand, is *a fundamental law*—a law promulgated—an ordinance established. It organizes a body politic. It *constitutes a State*. The national, or political society organized by the instrument known as the Constitution of the United States, is a *State* in contemplation of international law: and the only State that we can claim which is recognized as such by the independent powers of the earth. And that is precisely what the framers of the Constitution intended that it should do—when ratified in the manner proposed—unite us as one people in a political society for certain enumerated purposes, consolidate the Union, and give us a separate nationality among the other nations of the earth. To accomplish this great purpose, it was necessary to submit the work of the Convention to the people of the United States for their ratification and adoption. It was done. They approved it, adopted it, and promulgated it as an ordinance and establishment of their own; and it thenceforth became *the supreme law of the land;* and the citizens, as well as the judicial and legislative authorities, of every State, became thereby bound, any thing in the Constitutions or laws of their respective States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now, this being the true nature and theory of the Constitution, it is perfectly manifest that *the people of no State in this Union have any right, either by their legislative assemblies, or by any Convention which they may authorize, or en masse, to nullify, abrogate, disregard, or secede from, the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty made or law passed in pursuance thereof:* for secession is but a more extensive and complete nullification—a more entire disobedience to the Constitution and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.

Having proceeded thus far in vindication of the character of the Constitution, I might stop, and take my stand upon the letter of the instrument itself—firmly entrenched behind its own provisions, and unassailably fortified by the established rules of interpretation for that as well as for all other written compositions. But, for the edification of those who may wish further to pursue the investigation of this subject, and who may not have devoted so much time to it as I have, I shall briefly refer to some portions of such adminicular testimony, in confirmation of the positions which I have taken, as may be found in the contemporaneous history of the government, in the expositions of eminent statesmen, of respectable commentators, and of learned sages of the law.

It is well known to every one at all acquainted with the history of the Constitution, that the members of the Convention assembled in Philadelphia with a view of amending the Articles of Confederation; and thus making the *compact* between the States more effective. They soon became convinced, however, that those articles were radically defective; that no amendments could supply their inherent deficiencies; and that to effectuate a permanent or efficient Union of the States, the whole system must be changed. Accordingly, the very first resolution passed by the Convention, after agreeing upon the rules of order, was in these words: "*Resolved*, That a national government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme legislature, judiciary, and executive." Some of the members were so much opposed to this change that they left the body and returned home. The Convention still persevered, finished its labors, and, in the letter accompanying the draft of the Constitution sent to Congress, it is said:

"In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence."

The Constitution transmitted to Congress, that it might be sent out for ratification, met with serious objections in many quarters: and among those objections the one that was, perhaps, urged with more pertinacity than all others was, that the new system proposed the establishment of a *national government*, to be ratified by the people, and to operate directly upon them, instead of a confederation of States, to be ratified by the States in their sovereign capacity. See Luther Martin's letter to the Hon. Thomas Cockey Dye, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland—also the address of Mr. Martin before the House of Delegates. (1 Elliot's Debates, pages 344, 387.)

The friends of the Constitution did not shrink from the contest, nor shirk the objection presented. On the contrary they avowed the change, showed its propriety, and vindicated the wisdom of such an alteration. In the Convention of Pennsylvania, Judge Wilson, who had been a member of the Federal Convention, said, in reply to the opposition:

"I am astonished to hear the ill-founded doctrine, that the States alone ought to be represented in the federal government; these must possess sovereign authority, forsooth, and the people be forgot. No. Let us *reascend* to first principles. That expression is not strong enough to do my ideas justice. Let us *retain* first principles. The people of the United States are now in the possession and exercise of their original rights; and while this doctrine is known and operates, we shall have a cure for every disease. (2 El. Deb. 478, 479.)

Again, in the same speech, Judge Wilson said:

"The State governments make a bargain with one another: that is the doctrine that is endeavored to be established by the gentlemen in opposition—that State sovereignties wish to be represented! But far other were the ideas of the Convention, and far other are those conveyed in the system itself.

"As this subject has been often mentioned, and as often misunderstood, it may not be improper to take some further notice of it. This, Mr. President, is not a government founded upon compact; it is founded upon the power of the people. They express in their name and their authority—'*We, the people, do ordain and establish,*' &c.; from their ratification alone it is to take its constitutional authenticity; without that, it is no more than *tabula rasa*.

"I know very well all the common-place rant of State sovereignties; and that government is founded in original compact. If that position was examined, it will be found not to accede very well with the true principles of free government. It does not suit the language or genius of the system before us," &c.—Ib. 497, 498.

And again:

"I have already shown that this system is not a compact or contract; the system itself tells you what it is; it is an ordinance and establishment of the people. I think that the force of the introduction to the work must by this time have been felt. *It is not an unmeaning flourish.* The expressions declare, in a practical manner, the principle of this Constitution. It is ordained and established by the people themselves; and we, who give our votes for it, are merely the proxies of our constituents. We sign it as their attorneys, and, as to ourselves, we agree to it as individuals."—Ib. 499.

In the Virginia Convention, Gov. Randolph, and Mr. Madison, and perhaps others, replied to the objection that the proposed system was not a league or compact between the States, and shewed the necessity of a national government, deriving its powers directly from the people. "My intention, then, is," said Gov. Randolph, "to satisfy the gentlemen of this committee that a national government is absolutely indispensable, and that a confederacy is not eligible in our present situation: the introductory step to this will be, to endeavor to convince the House of the necessity of the Union, and that the present Confederation is actually inadequate and unamendable." 3 El. Deb. 71.

The fact that the Constitution framed by the Convention at Philadelphia contemplated the establishment of a firm and stable national government, radically and essentially different from the old league that had previously bound the States together, was well understood by the people of America; and by no portion of them better than by the citizens of South Carolina. The system was elaborately discussed in the Legislature which called the Convention to pass upon the Constitution; and CHARLES PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, and JOHN RUTLEDGE, all of whom had been in the Federal Convention, were all there to explain the provisions of the instrument. They were explained. The necessity of departing from the old system was clearly shown; and so far from pretending that the new one was a compact between "sovereign and independent States," Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney *scouted the idea of the States ever having been even separately independent, or individually sovereign.* After a warm eulogium upon the Declaration of Independence—which, he thought, ought to be taught as a *carmen necessarium*, to the young men of the country—he quoted the language of the national manifesto, in which it is declared "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES:" and added: "*The separate independence and individual sovereignty of the several States were never thought of by the enlightened band of patriots who framed this Declaration;* the several States are not even mentioned by name in any part of it,—as if it was intended to impress this maxim on America, that our freedom and independence arose from our Union, and that without it we could neither be free nor independent. Let us, then, consider all attempts to weaken this Union, by maintaining that each State is separately and individually independent, as a species of political heresy which can never benefit us, but may bring on us the most serious distresses." 4 Elliot's Debates, 301.

Such were the doctrines proclaimed by the leading statesmen of South Carolina, pending the adoption of the Constitution, and who can say that some of her gallant sons of the present day may not yet lament that this speech of the celebrated CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY had not been impressed upon his youthful mind as a *carmen necessarium?* Of one thing at least, I think this extract (with others that might be made) ought to convince the impartial reader, and that is, that, when the good people of South Carolina ratified the Constitution, they did not think they were forming a league, or compact, with "sovereign and independent States," and if not, according to their own doctrine, they have no right to secede.

Hitherto the testimony which I have introduced as to the character of the Constitution has been taken from its own text, and from the lips of those engaged in the formation of the instrument. It was my purpose to adduce other evidence from the speeches and writings of other eminent statesmen who have occupied high places in the confidence and esteem of their countrymen; but I find this communication growing too long on my hands. My purpose is to show that the Constitution was ordained and established by the people of the United States; and if so, then, that it is not a "compact between sovereign and independent States," and, consequently, that secession has no leg on which to stand. I think I have succeeded; but if any thing is wanting the reader is respectfully referred to the opinions of Chief Justice JAY, of Chief Justice MARSHALL, of Chancellor KENT, and of Judge STORY—each of whom left behind him "an ever radiant stream of light, by which his course may be traced through the Courts below while he is rendering sublimer service in the high Court above"—all of whom though dead, yet speak, and tell us that the Constitution is a fundamental law of the people of the United States, ordained and established by them, and not a compact between sovereign States. *Vide Address to the people of the State of New York, on the subject of the proposed Federal Constitution, by the Hon.* JOHN JAY; 1 Ell. Deb. 496; also *Martin vs. Hunter*, 1 Wheat. R. 304; also 1 Story's Commentaries, Chap. 3; 1 Kent's Commentaries, Chap. 10.

In opposition to all these high authorities—for such they may well be called—the secessionists parade "*the Virginia Resolutions*" of 1798–9!!!

The writer has not time to examine those resolutions. Suffice it to say, that copies of those resolutions were transmitted to the Legislatures of all the other States, and that they were not sanctioned by a single one of them; that said resolutions never contemplated secession as a remedy for a State that might feel herself aggrieved in the Union; and, finally, that Mr. MADISON himself, the author of the resolutions, *did not believe that a State had any right to secede from the Union.* In reply to a letter from Mr. Hamilton, while a member of the New York Convention, stating that some of the opponents of the Constitution required its ratification to be on condition that if certain amendments were not adopted in a limited time the State should be at liberty to withdraw, Mr. Madison replied:

"The Constitution requires an adoption in *toto* and *forever*. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any *condition* whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit States, may be *able* and disposed to do in such case, I do not inquire, as I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving a right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned as worse than a rejection." *Works of Hamilton*, Vol. 1, page 465.

And this the last prop being knocked from under the crazy doctrine of secession, it must fall to the ground, and drag down with it those who choose to cling to a heresy so palpable.

I have not disputed, and I shall not dispute, the right of the people to make a revolution when oppression impels them to such an extremity; but, at this time I know of no such wrong inflicted upon any portion of the people of the United States as would, in my estimation, justify a resort to the *ultima ratio regum*.

As it seemed to me that the *enginery* of the meeting at Rockingham was worked by certain gentlemen known to belong to that respectable class of our fellow-citizens who conceived it their duty to support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket at the late presidential election, it would, I confess, afford me peculiar pleasure to make for their especial edification, a few excerpts from a certain PROCLAMATION issued by one ANDREW JACKSON, *umquhile* President of these United States and long esteemed as one of the Patron Saints of Democracy. But this communication is already too long. I must, however, be allowed to recommend the paper to their considerate perusal. It was once received with high favor by the people of North Carolina; and I think they will there find something like the following language:

"The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty; it has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, levy taxes, exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. *The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the government of the United States; they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the constitution of the United States and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress.* THIS LAST POSITION HAS NOT BEEN, AND CANNOT BE DENIED. How, then, can that State be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws when they come in conflict with those passed by another? [were there any magistrates in the Rockingham meeting?] What shows, conclusively, that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—not treason against their separate power, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against *sovereignty*, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it." But,

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow:
Our sons, in future days, will think us so."

Very respectfully,

Jan'y 5, 1861. A CITIZEN OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

According to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Gray's Creek District met at Bethel Church, on Monday the 14th inst., for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the present condition of our country.

On motion, N. H. Jones was called to the Chair, and Wm. S. Fisher requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of Col. Wm. Alderman, Joseph T. Toler, Wm. Butler, Neill Marsh and James Sims.

The committee reported, through their chairman, Col. Wm. Alderman, the following resolutions:

We, a portion of the citizens of Gray's Creek District, Cumberland County, in Convention assembled, for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments in regard to the present distracted state of affairs of Government, and that our Representatives in State and National Legislature may reflect the wishes of our people:

1st. Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions passed at our County meeting, held in Farmers' Hall, at Fayetteville.

2d. Resolved, That the Black Republicans North, in their unmitigated warfare upon the Constitution, are alone responsible for the present agitated condition of our country.

3d. Resolved, That we recommend the immediate passage of the Convention bill, to call a State Convention to take into consideration our Federal affairs.

4th. Resolved, That we recommend the calling of a Convention of all the Slave States, and in the event the Northern States fail to guarantee to us our rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States, by the time of the assembling of said Convention, we recommend the formation of a Southern Confederacy of all the Slave States.

5th. Resolved, That we recommend to our Legislature the re election of Thomas L. Clingman to the United States Senate.

6th. Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of our able Representative in Congress, Hon. W. Winslow, in his efforts to allay the present agitated state of affairs of our Government.

7th. Resolved, That we disapprove of the course of one of our Representatives in our State Legislature, Jones S. Harrington, in opposing a State Convention.

The following resolution was offered by James Marsh and adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the course pursued by the Editor of the Standard, during the present crisis.

The meeting was very ably addressed by James Marsh.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting was requested to be sent to the Fayetteville papers for publication.

NATHAN H. JONES, Ch'n.
WM. S. FISHER, Sec'y.

UNION MEETING IN MOORE COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Notice having been given, a portion of the citizens of Moore county assembled at John R. Ritter's for the purpose of giving expression to their views on the political crisis now upon the country.

Col. W. B. Richardson moved that Josiah T. Phillips be called to the Chair, and J. H. Caddell and Maj. S. W. Seawell be requested to act as secretaries. The chair in an able and forcible speech explained the object of the meeting, dwelt on the alarming condition of the country—deprecated the course which some have taken, and called upon all good citizens to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

The Chairman had hardly concluded when Mr. Isaac Newton Seawell came forward with a magnificent flag floating in the breeze, bearing on one side the Stars and Stripes, on the other the words, "UNITED WE STAND." But it was soon discovered that one of the Stars was erased—indicating the course which South Carolina had pursued, and by its black appearance the condemnation which is justly attached to her. The mark was too significant for words to describe; it was the most powerful rebuke of secession we have seen. Mr. Seawell in a few elegant remarks, stated that it was the workmanship of the ladies of the vicinity; and that he had the honor of presenting it to the meeting as a testimonial of their eminent patriotism, their high appreciation of and their unswerving attachment to the Constitution, and the Union, and their condemnation of the course of South Carolina.

The Chairman received it in a few happy and complimentary remarks, and posting it by his chair it served as a directing post for the meeting.

Alex'r. Barrett then moved that the chairman appoint a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, and the following were named, viz: Col. W. B. Richardson, Maj. John C. Jackson, John Jones, Dr. M. Street, Maj. Thos. W. Ritter, and John R. McLennon. While the committee were out, speeches were made by Alex'r. Barrett, I. N. Seawell, Bryan Tyson; when the committee returned and reported through Col. Richardson the following:

WHEREAS, The experience of ages has demonstrated that Government of some sort is necessary for the protection of life, liberty and property, and whereas the Government of the United States has proved eminently sufficient for all these, and whereas experience has also proved that governments if they are not perfect, ought not to be overthrown for trifling causes. We therefore, a portion of the citizens of the county of Moore, do resolve that we are satisfied with the Constitution of our country; that we are opposed to removing the ancient landmarks which our fathers have set, and that we will indignantly frown on every dawning of an attempt to alienate one portion of the country from another.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the laws to be respected in order to the maintenance of government and that those who openly violate them should be duly punished.

Resolved, That the conduct of South Carolina in seizing the property of the General Goverament in Charleston Harbor is reprehensible in the highest degree, is in violation of the Constitution, is in contravention of the Proclamation of Gen Jackson in 1833, which denounced secession as treason against the Government, and if treason then, is treason now.

Resolved, That repudiating with scorn the epithet of submissionist which the disunion leaders have seen fit to apply to us; we will fight if fight we must, under the following circumstances, believing that such a course would savor more of honor and chivalry than by attempting to subvert the best government on earth, to-wit: when the North threatens to invade North Carolina, for the purpose of abolishing slavery or proposes to interfere with any right guaranteed to her by the Constitution; when the power of the Federal Courts has failed to restore our fugitives which may have escaped from our borders, or when the Constitution ceases to be the central organ of the country, then will we be ready for *arming* the State, and calling a Convention.

Resolved, That we believe that it is the duty of the Federal Government to make a reasonable demonstration by force of arms if milder means will not do, to touch individuals and States that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and must be respected.

Col. Richardson in presenting the resolutions spoke at some length. He reviewed the principal incidents in the revolution, recounted the hardships and perils which our ancestors went through—the cost of the government and the folly of overturning it for existing causes.

Dr. Street followed in a very patriotic speech, at the conclusion of which the resolutions were read carefully again and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barrett moved that the flag be accepted—that the warmest thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the ladies for this mark of attachment and love for the Union and that the chairman and sec'ts be authorized to make what disposition they should see proper with it. All of which was unanimously adopted.

It was then moved that the proceedings be sent to the Standard and the Observer.

And thanks being returned the Chairman and sec'ys for the able and dignified manner in which they had discharged the duties, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

J. T. PHILLIPS, Chm'n.

J. H. CADDELL, S. W. SEAWELL, } Secretaries.

A call for a Mass Meeting at Red Springs, Robeson county, on the 26th inst., is not published,—no name being signed.

Selling off at Cost!

AS I intend to change my business, I will now offer my stock at COST, at wholesale. My stock is all in good order and consists of

Whiskey, Brandy, Salt, Sugar, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Hoop and Bar Iron, &c., &c.

E. F. MOORE.

P. S. IF the above stock is not sold by the 25th of this month, I will on that day, commence to sell at Auction, and continue until every thing is sold out. E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-it25th

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account will please call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given. E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-it25th

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
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Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 75itf

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New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

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June 6, 1860. 24-itf

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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

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BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW. *Boston.*

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BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." Rev. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

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BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

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Dec'r 22. 81*i6m

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WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87tlyp4

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—Governor Pickens, in a message to the Legislature, advises the raising of two more companies of artillery, and another regiment, to serve three years. He advises a permanent garrisoning of the fortifications of the State, and says that such a force will be needed to protect the sea coast.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill to stay the collection and prosecution of all debts due by citizens of South Carolina to citizens of non-slaveholding States until after Dec. next.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—The Convention bill passed the Legislature last night. Voters to decide, at the time of election, if secession ordinance shall be submitted to the people. The election on the 18th Febuary; the Convention on the 28th Febuary.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 17th.—The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the convention question to the people. If the majority favors convention, then the Governor appoints the day.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 16.—The State Convention met here to-day at 10 o'clock. Hon. Geo. W. Crawford was elected President.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 17.—The only interesting points in the Convention to-day were able and brilliant speeches by the South Carolina and Alabama Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The plan now before the Committee on Federal Relations in the House of Delegates of Virginia is regarded in political circles here with much interest, and it receives the cordial endorsement of such men as Crittenden, Douglas, Breckinridge, Wm. C. Rives and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan is:

1st. There must be some definite settlement of the slavery question, or separation is inevitable.

2d. The Crittenden adjustment, amended by the addition of that of Mr. Douglas, is presented as the basis of a fair and honorable settlement—and the least that would be satisfactory to Virginia.

3d. The appointment of a Commissioner to each State of the Union, respecting the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to this measure of conciliation.

4th. A strong appeal to the federal government to delay its hand and avoid all acts that might lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

5th. An appeal to the existing States to preserve the existing status of affairs and abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia says there is no doubt this plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Arrangements are now on foot for that purpose.

[Resolutions embodying the above statements were adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates on Thursday.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Post-Office Department is making up the accounts of the Mail contractors in South Carolina for the fourth quarter of 1860. Some seventy thousand dollars of balances will be due contractors, for which it is proposed to *give orders on the Sub-Treasury at Charleston.*

Private advices from Texas, just received, indicate the probability that the Disunionists will be badly beaten there.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Crittenden to-day in the Senate consented to an amendment to his resolutions offered by his colleague, Mr. Powell, and suggested by Mr. Breckinridge, that has proved fatal to their passage, and would have caused them to meet a similar fate with the people of the Northern States. This amendment provides for the insertion of the words "*now held or hereafter to be acquired*," as applicable to the territory south of the parallel of 36°30'. In the resolution as originally proposed by Mr. Crittenden, it read "all territory south of said line." Messrs. Simmons and Clark both denounced the amendment as an invitation to filibustering in Mexico, and declared that it could never in that form obtain the votes of the Northern people or Legislatures.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, introduced his Territorial resolution in a new form to day, and I think it more than likely that it is the favorite compromise on the Republican side of the Senate. He proposes to admit Kansas and pass an enabling act for New Mexico, and to re-adjust the limits of California, Oregon and Minnesota, dividing among them the Territories of Utah, Washington, Dacotah and Nebraska, giving Utah to Kansas, and Washington to Oregon, and giving a portion of New Mexico and Utah to California. This proposition uses up all the Territory now held, and in a manner which it is thought will be satisfactory, were it not that it makes no provision for any new territory which may be obtained Southward by an expansion, or absorption of Mexico.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, one of the old school Senators, the compeer of Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Preston, has come from his retirement to assist his country in her hour of peril. He is here laboring with Mr. Crittenden and the prominent men of the North and the South to restore harmony and re-cement the bonds of Union.

The feeling, both in Congress and out of Congress, is that the crisis is passed, and that compromise and conciliation is not only possible, but probable. On what ground this sudden change in sentiment is based no one appears to know. It commenced with the flag of truce to Fort Sumter, and improved amazingly with the speech of Senator Seward. Very many believe that harmony will soon be restored and that even South Carolina will step back into the Union, much wiser after a month's experience of practical secession. It is said that Mr. Seward is working among the more impracticable of his party friends, and that Mr. Lincoln is also using his influence in the same direction. Even the defeat of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions has not affected this improved tone.

The rumors and statements afloat represent the condition of affairs in Charleston as most lamentable. Letters are passing about from citizens of Charleston, describing forced loans, and asserting that law and order has been overthrown by the crowds of military flocking into the city from the rural districts. They are represented as going into the stores and helping themselves, and even quartering on private families without asking the consent of their hosts. The city is represented as ruined, and many are gathering up the remnants of their property and flying to the North.

Correspondence Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Alabama Senators were notified by telegraph to-day not to leave their seats until further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegates to the Convention from North Alabama to sign the ordinance of secession, unless the time for the secession of the State be postponed until the 4th of March.

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-i6m.

Later from Europe.—The steamship Tennessee from Southampton on the 7th inst., arrived at Cape Race on Wednesday.

The King of Prussia is dead.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales of 8000 bales; 1000 to speculators and 1000 to exporters. The market opened quiet and closed steady. Breadstuffs active; prices easier, but unchanged.

The Cotton-King.—There is a report here that the Alabama Legislature, now in special session at Montgomery, contemplate the passage of a law temporarily forbidding the planting of cotton, the professed object being to reduce the supply of cotton so as to force England into the recognition of the seceding states. There must be at least one Solon in that body if this report proves to be true.—*Washington Letter.*

The Ship Channel to Charleston Closed.—The Savannah Republican, of Monday, mentions the arrival there on the preceding

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1861.

THE PROSPECT.—The conspirators at Washington and elsewhere, who have been so determined to keep up excitement and juggle the Southern States out of the Union by exaggerated and false and fraudulent telegraphic despatches, have been particularly active during the past week. Senator Toombs led off with the following, intended especially to operate on the Georgia Convention:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Seward's speech puts an end to all hope of adjustment. R. TOOMBS.

Those who have read the speech take a different view of it. But this despatch served its purpose. It was followed by another "no hope" despatch on Thursday, on the adoption of Mr. Clark's belligereat resolutions. These had their effect on the Georgia Convention, (whose members had been elected under the false report that the Brooklyn was bombarding Charleston,) and it resolved to secede, by a vote of 165 to 130—a tolerably close vote. Clark's resolutions, by the way, were only adopted by the refusal of several fire-eating Senators to vote, though they had voted up to that time. The following "special despatch" to the Richmond Enquirer, a violent secession paper, discloses the purpose with which this was done:—

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Republicans admit that they were finely trapped, yesterday, into tabling Mr. Crittenden's Compromise, by six Southern Senators declining to vote—the object of the latter, probably, being to affect the Georgia Convention's action, by making it appear that no hope for compromise remains."

As another evidence of the purpose in view, we quote the Wilmington Journal's dispatch about Sherman's speech on Friday last, and compare it with the dispatch to the Richmond Whig, Petersburg Express, and other papers:—

From the Journal.—"Sherman made a strong coercion speech on the Army bill, removing any hope of concession from the Republicans."

From the Whig, Express, &c.—"Mr Sherman made a speech in favor of coercion, but expressed a willingness to try conciliation first. He charged the Southerners with being the only obstacle to conciliation."

"Removing any hope," says the Journal. "The wish was father to the thought," doubtless.

There is hope! And the stake of Union and Peace is too great to surrender that hope until all efforts fail. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, "Don't despair!" and the highly intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore American says, "There is now no doubt that Mr. Seward is laboring earnestly for the safety of the Union. The rebuke of the N. Y. Tribune of traitors in the Senate is undoubtedly aimed at him, and we may expect at any moment the development of a proposition that will cause a general rally of the moderate men of all sections for the overthrow of the extremists."

P. S. We have seen an extract from a letter from a Member of Congress, dated the 18th, saying that "there is a better tone and better feeling at Washington." It is quite hopeful.

A WORD SPOKEN IN SEASON.—We were not present at the meeting noticed in the communication below, but have heard on all hands the highest encomiums on the manly and patriotic course of Judge Shepherd If his example were generally followed by judicious men like him, differences of opinion would soon disappear in North Carolina.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The oft postponed and much talked of meeting of the "Southern Rights Club" came off on Thursday night last. The Town Hall, as usual, was the theatre for their deliberations. Expectation was eager, for it was announced that the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd had been invited to participate in and address the meeting. The house, of course, was overwhelmingly crowded: besides the Club, there were present more than twice *their number* of good and true men, who were moved to attend to hear Judge Shepherd's speech.

The meeting soon organized, and a committee was appointed to report resolutions for the action of the august body. Col. McDuffie, *of course*, was of the committee, and as its chairman, reported a series of resolves, couched in the vernacular of the most approved secession vocabulary, but which, being ground down to something tangible, was, first, approving the call for a State Convention; second, denouncing all manner of Congressional compromise of the questions at issue between the North and the South; and thirdly, expressing *very great* suspicion of Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment. The Colonel thus delivered of his bantling, the chairman was ready to put the question, when Judge Shepherd disturbed his equanimity no little by moving to amend the committee report, by striking out all after the word *resolve*, in the second resolution, and inserting *the Crittenden proposition*. Judge Shepherd, in an unanswerable speech, urged his amendment—said it seemed to him to be fair and honorable, and should be satisfactory to every one who desired to secure the peace of the country—spoke of the Union, and of his devotion to it, in truly eloquent terms; then, in further defining his position, stated that his opinion was in unison with the resolutions adopted at the *Cumberland Convention in December last*, which proceedings, he took occasion to say, in his opinion embodied the sentiments of a very large majority of the people of the county. Judge Shepherd spoke for an hour, and so convincing were his arguments, that, in *an avowed Secession Club*, he brought the members to the conclusion that it was better, after passing the first resolution, [for a Convention,] *to lay the remainder on the table*—which, to the consternation of some of the leaders, was done. After the resolutions of the committee were thus summarily dealt with, one of the small fry offered a resolution intended to censure James S. Harrington, and further to instruct our delegation in the Legislature to vote for the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman for Senator. This, like the resolutions of the committee, was soon tabled—the dose was too strong, even for the stomach of the Secession Club.

The speech of Judge Shepherd has done much good. You can *now* hear men, who heretofore have been bitter against all propositions to compromise, confess that they would adopt the Crittenden plan willingly. Such a speech, from a gentleman of Judge Shepherd's known integrity of character, and reputation as a learned jurist, was well calculated to convince the most impracticable. And I am satisfied if there was a Peter there, he would deny his former course, and if a doubting Thomas, his vision would not require the aid of glasses to shun the folly he is pursuing.

FORT CASWELL.—By letters from Raleigh and other sources we learn that the persons who took possession of Forts Caswell and Johnston evacuated them on the inst., in accordance with a recommendation of Gov. Ellis; (he had no power to compel obedience, as the forts are on land ceded to the United States, over which the State has no jurisdiction.)

The Governor deserves credit for this sensible and judicious interference. Surrounded, as he is known to be, with individuals and influences hostile to the Union and to the peace of the State, it must have cost him a struggle to bring his mind to the performance of this duty, however plain it may have seemed to others.

We observe that some North Carolinian—(who is he?)—has used the editorial columns of the Washington Constitution for a stupid attempt at apology for the dispatch of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, which led to the seizure of the forts. The writer first insinuates that Mr. Ashe did not send such a dispatch: "Had Mr. Ashe telegraphed, as is reported," says he. A few lines afterwards he admits that Mr. Ashe sent it and claims that he deserves credit therefor. He says, "So far from Mr. Ashe being blamed for his promptitude, we believe that he will receive the thanks of every friend of the State." The "friends of the State" must be few in number if only those are so who thank Mr. Ashe for this *canard*.

A PLEASANT PROPOSITION.—The Liverpool (England) Post publishes a letter from Mobile, Alabama, foreshadowing the secession plans, and, among other things, saying:—"I hope Queen Victoria will lend us twenty or thirty of her men-of-war ships to assist our commerce. If she keep good faith with us there is no telling what might happen. *I would not be surprised to see good sound constitutional monarchy here in three years.* We are a republican aristocracy already, and * * * we boldly look to a strong government; and who would suit so well as one of Queen Victoria's sons?'

THINGS AT RALEIGH.
FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons.—The telegraph brings the news that the crisis has been virtually brought to an end at Washington by a resolution submitting Crittenden's plan of pacification to the vote of the people.

By far the most interesting debate of the session took place in the Senate to-day. Mr. Outlaw and Gov. Morehead each debated the convention question in a manner worthy of himself. Each was full of patriotic fire—and infused it into the hearts of the hearers. Both were for submitting it to the people whether they would have a convention. A vote was taken on an amendment offered by Gov. Morehead, that the proposed Convention be unrestricted. This was rejected by a large vote. The Senator from Gates offered the same amendment which is pending in the Commons, requiring the people to vote on the same day, convention or no convention, and also for delegates—the vote for delegates to be operative only if a majority of the people of the State vote Convention, and also requiring a ratification vote. This was adopted, 31 to 16. This was by no means a test vote. It was voted for in preference to Avery's amendment to his substitute. Many voted for it who will vote against the bill.

The Disunion spirit is much less rampant here than it was a month ago, and grows tamer daily.

If the news from Washington be true, I presume the convention bills will be laid on the table and the General Assembly will address itself to ordinary legislation.

LETTER FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan 19.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—It is pretty well settled that no Convention bill can pass save one containing these conservative features: 1st, a vote of the people to call it; and 2d, submitting all its action to the people for ratification. The proposition now apparently most favored is that offered in the Commons by Clark of Craven and in the Senate by Eure of Gates—both Whigs. It provides for a Convention unrestricted as to every thing save the white basis—for a simultaneous vote for Delegates and Convention or no Convention—the day not fixed as yet—the vote for Delegates to be inoperative if the majority vote "no Convention" This plan, amended so as to confine the Convention to National affairs, has been adopted in the Senate, subject however to be superseded by any other plan. Many voted for it, as being less dangerous than other projects, intending to vote against the final passage of any bill on the subject; so its adoption is no test of the strength of the bill on its passage. Should so early a day be fixed for the vote of the people as to preclude deliberation, it cannot pass. All, save those resolved on secession, think there is no such peril as forbids deliberation by the people on a question so grave as the breaking up of the gov't under which we have lived so happily and prospered so wonderfully, and launching into the dark sea of experiment. Many have invincible repugnance to fixing the vote for Convention and for Delegates on the same day. The result of these details will determine the votes of many members on the final passage. Many Union men, in their confidence that the people will vote down a Convention, or fill it with Union Delegates, favor the bill. For what purpose is the Convention to be called? What can it do? Under what provision of the Constitution, State or National, is it to be called? No reliable Union man recognises the doctrine of secession as a constitutional remedy. There is no pretext that any such Convention is contemplated by the State or National Constitution. It was never thought of but as an instrument to carry out secession. No such Convention has been called in any other State for any purpose but secession. Such is the acknowledged purpose of all those who most earnestly advocate it. It cannot be called under the Constitution. Consequently it is the incipient step to revolution. To ask the people to vote Convention or no Convention is to ask them whether or not they are for Revolution. The mere submission of the question is a concession to the absurd and ruinous doctrine of secession. Should such a Convention be called, secessionists in disguise, with professions of devotion to the Union, will be elected, and then betray their constituents, as many politicians are now doing. Everything that such a Convention can do, can as well be done by the General Assembly, except to secede.

The attempt was made here to precipitate us into a call for a Convention by a telegraphic communication, that Crittenden's plan had been voted down—with the stereotyped *"no hope."* You will have learned how this was brought about—that, after the adoption of Powell's amendment to allow slavery in all territory *hereafter to be acquired*, the vote was taken and *six Southern Senators failed to vote*, to-wit, Slidell, Benjamin, Iverson, Hemphill, Wigfall, and Johnson of Ark. It is easy to see the trick. The confiding Crittenden and Powell were no doubt made to believe that this amendment was essential to give satisfaction to the South and that the North would accept it. These six Senators then withdrew, knowing that without their votes Crittenden's proposition would be rejected, and then their "no hope" telegraphic despatches would alarm and excite the Southern Legislatures now in session, and perhaps drive them into desperate measures. If our existing difficulties can be composed, it ought to be satisfactory; but those who have their eyes set on wearing the diadem in a Southern Confederacy, desire to present an ultimatum which the North will not accept, in order to make the breach irreconcileable.

I wish to God every man in North Carolina could have heard the patriotic and eloquent appeals of Gov. Morehead and Mr. Outlaw in the Senate, and Merrimon, in the Commons, this week. They delighted the hearts of Union men and lowered the tone of our rampant fire-eaters.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—A friend at Raleigh writes that the Convention bill introduced into the House by Mr. Clark of Craven is more favored than any other and is likely to pass in a few days. Mr. Clark's bill submits to the people the question "Convention" or "No Convention", on which they will vote at the same time they elect delegates; if "No Convention" carries, the election of delegates to be void. The Convention is empowered "to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina as a member of the confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and all questions of constitutional reform, excepting such as may propose a change in the present basis of representation—the assent or dissent of the people to the proposition herein contained being respectively expressed by the votes. "Convention," and "No Convention," at the time and in the mode hereinbefore provided." But no ordinance of the Convention is to be valid until voted upon and ratified by the people.

THINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find many statements in our exchange papers about compulsory contributions of money &c. to the maintenance of the new government; but we have no means of verifying their truth, and therefore do not copy them, which we would assuredly do if we were actuated by any other than just feelings towards South Carolina. A State that has treated North Carolina with constant indignity, and that officially proposes to force us either into disunion or emancipation, deserves no forbearance, but shall never have injustice at our hands.

THE ARREST FOR TREASON.—The Northern papers are indignant at the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Merriman, the Collector of the port at Georgetown, S. C., on a charge of treason to the State for performing his duty as a sworn officer of the United States. They call upon the government to see to it that not a hair of his head shall suffer, as it would certainly do towards any foreign government which might arrest and imprison any officer of the U. S.

COTTON.—The recent advance in the price of cotton has brought it into market rapidly. An unusual quantity has come here within the past few days—on Thursday especially several hundred bales were sold.

This rise is exceedingly fortunate, and most unexpected. It will go far to relieve the severe pressure upon the money market in this State; and enable thousands to pay debts at home and abroad, who despaired of any present means to do so.

The abundance of money in Europe has had much agency in causing the rise; the shortness of the crop, already deficient 600,000 bales, has had as much or more; but we suppose that even more than these the idea has possessed manufacturers in England that the political troubles in the United States may prevent the exportation of the present crop and withdraw thousands from the cultivation of the next. They therefore rushed into the Liverpool market, and in two weeks bought to the unparalleled amount of nearly 400,000 bales.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.—We hope that none of our readers will overlook the masterly article on this subject by "a Citizen of Richmond County."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We take Thursday's proceedings from the Standard this morning Friday's and Saturday's are given by our Reporters. By some mischance their letters for both days are thrown on us this morning, and, added to the heavy press of other matter, oblige us to condense.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Barringer introduced a bill concerning currency. Mr. Worth, a bill to enable the Western R R Co to extend road to N C road.

The Convention question coming up, Mr Morehead offered an amendment to submit the question of calling it to the people on 3d Monday in March. He was in favor of caution and deliberation and opposed to precipitancy on a question so momentous. He gave notice of an amendment to submit the convention's acts to the people.

Mr Bledsoe wished their decision also as to an open or restricted convention.

Mr Street saw no necessity for so many elections.

A substitute to be offered by Mr Eure when in order was read. Its substance is not given but the debate indicates its tenor.

Mr. Avery could not vote for it; the Legislature had no power to submit to the people the calling of a Convention.

Mr Eure thought the Legislature not only had the right but it was its duty to submit the question to the people, and he would vote for no bill without such a provision.

Mr Barringer was in favor of the substitute of Mr Avery, but if he could not get that would vote for Mr Eure's bill.

Mr Worth said his constituents were opposed to a Convention. He thought the call of a Convention at this time by the Legislature a species of revolution; would vote for no bill recognizing the right of secession either directly or indirectly.

Mr Outlaw was unwilling to vote for any bill to call a Convention, unless it was one to submit it to the people. The memorials from the different counties had shown great diversity of opinion among the people on federal relations; why guess at these matters then? Mr O. saw no reason for this hasty action. He believed a dissolution of the Union would bring about a most desolating and bloody war, unequalled in history, and that this bleeding country would finally seek repose in the arms of a military despot. He was no apologist for Lincoln; would not counsel submission to wrong; but thought there were indications of a returning sense of justice in the Northern mind, and that time should be given for a complete reaction.

Mr. Morehead spoke at length in behalf of the Union. He wished this whole matter submitted to the people. Can we, ought we, said he, wipe out the statutes and tear down the great edifice which our fathers made and erected by years of trial and bloodshed? North Carolina was the last State that came into the Union, and he hoped by the Grace of God she would be the last to go out.

The speech of Mr. Morehead, as well as that of Mr. Outlaw, was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. Burton thought the time had arrived when the South should act as one man; he had been a disunionist for years, and his constituents would sustain him.

Mr. Erwin said that for the very reason that North Carolina hesitated so long before she gave up a part of her sovereignty, she should be the first to sound the alarm and leave the Union. The abolitionists had crucified the Constitution, and never while linked with them could we enjoy peace and harmony.

Mr. Barringer accepted secession in all its bearings as revolution. Further concessions to the North would secure nothing, only instigate further aggressions. The only policy of the South was to resist to the last extremity any usurpation of power by the Republican party.

Mr Speight opposed the amendment. The people had already declared by memorials in favor of a Convention to consider solely federal affairs. The Convention may have unlimited power, but the State Constitution does not come within the scope of that power. He condemned the precipitate action of the seceding States.

In the Commons, on Thursday, resolutions from Orange, Gates, and Brunswick were presented.

Mr Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Hendersonville.

Mr Carson, a bill for raising funds to construct the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad.

Mr Williams of Nash, a bill to establish the county of Dobbin, from parts of Johnston, Franklin, Wake and Nash.

Mr Waugh, a bill providing for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes.

[All else of any interest on Thursday will be found in our Commons Reporter's letter.]

SENATE.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 18.

Mr Eure introduced resolutions on Federal Affairs by a meeting in Gates.

Mr Shaw, a petition from citizens of Cumberland, for a law to remove free persons of color from the State. Referred.

Mr Ramsay, a resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase a U. S. flag.

Mr Street, a bill to provide for the liquidation of debts of the N. C. Military Institute, at Charlotte; Mr Ramsay, a bill to incorporate the Union Mining Company, at Baltimore; Mr Taylor of B., a bill to amend the 4th section of an act for the better regulation of Pilots and Pilotage on Cape Fear River; Mr Thomas of Davidson, a bill to incorporate Davidson Copper Mining Company; Mr Walker, a bill to incorporate the Rudisil Gold Mining Company; Mr Walker, a bill to incorporate the N. C. and Baltimore Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Mr Brown, from com. on Banks and Currency, reported the bill to incorporate the Bank of Alamance, recommending its passage.

The Convention bill was again taken up.

Mr Ramsay offered a substitute submitting only the question "Convention" or "No Convention" to the direct suffrage of the people.

Mr Dockery said he would vote for the substitute of the Senator from Rowan, as the provision to submit the question of convention or no convention to the people in the first instance; and in the event of a convention, its action to the ratification or rejection of the people in the end, accords fully with the policy he had advocated in committee of the whole a few days ago, when he presented the proceedings of two public meetings in Richmond and one in Robeson county. Whilst he entertained serious apprehensions that should a convention assemble, the secessionists and designing politicians might be able, by adroit management, to get the control and withdraw the State from the Union, as every convention so far had done, yet relying upon the protection of the conservative principle embodied, to vest in the people at the ballot box first and last the power to approve or condemn, he would not oppose the people, to whom it rightfully belonged, settling the question as they may think proper. But he would most earnestly caution all lovers of constitutional liberty, and especially all who do not believe existing causes require the severance of this great and glorious government, bequeathed to us by Washington and other patriots of revolutionary days, against the imminent danger of the same result that has followed the holding conventions in other States. Mr D. said he would most cheerfully have supported the amendment submitted by the Senator from Guilford, but for his objection to an open convention at this time. Although a warm and persistent friend to ad valorem, and one or two other State reforms, he did not wish to complicate Federal and State reform before the same convention. He was of opinion the destruction or preservation of our great country was enough for the consideration of any one convention; and in view of the excited and exciting remarks he heard almost every day on the floor of the Senate by leading secession members, that they wish the convention to take the State instantly out of the Union, and by some that they would regard the State degraded by remaining in the Union until the 4th of March, he feared too much.

Mr Lane opposed the substitute at considerable length, enumerating the wrongs which the South had suffered, quoting the sentiments of leading abolitionists, &c., to show the hopelessness of preserving the existing Union.

Mr Ramsay replied.

Mr Street spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr Eure. He was for an open, unrestricted Convention. He contended that Mr Crittenden's plan was not feasible—could not give satisfaction to the South.

Mr Brown replied, eloquently defending Mr Crittenden's plan, and triumphantly dispelling the objections of ultra Southern men Mr Thomas of D., denied the right of secession, prior to a violation of the Federal Compact by the Federal Government.

Mr Walker followed in an ultra Disunion speech, and was replied to by Mr Brown.

Mr Wiedbee urged the adoption of the substitute—he was opposed to Mr. Eure's amendment because it did restrict the Convention to the consideration, only, of Federal Affairs. He was opposed to a Convention at all, and his people were opposed to it; but he could vote for Mr Ramsay's proposal to submit this matter to the decision of the people.

After some little sparring between Messrs Turner and Thomas of Jackson, the substitute was rejected, ayes 15, nays 29.

Mr Outlaw offered an amendment to the substitute of Mr Eure, restricting the Convention to the consideration of Federal Affairs. Adopted, 35 to 8.

Mr Turner offered an amendment to the preamble in the following words: "and whereas it is just and proper to change the Constitution, that slaves may be taxed as property." Lost, ayes 14, nays 30.

Mr Slaughter offered as an amendment an oath for the qualification of delegates. Adopted, ayes 32, nays 13.

Mr Turner moved to fill the first blank in the bill with "the first Thursday in April." Rejected, 13 to 31.

Mr Slaughter moved the 11th day of April. Lost, 12 to 34.

Mr Erwin moved "the 21st day of February."

Mr Turner offered as an amendment "Thursday the 21st of March.' The Speaker ruled this amendment out of order.

Mr Turner said that the Chair a few moments since had given preference to an amendment which named the longest time; did he now understand the Chair to reverse its decision?

Mr Speaker said he did not reverse the decision. The Senator had named an *intermediate* time, and the Chair now gave precedence to Mr Erwin's amendment.

Mr Outlaw appealed from the decision, with all respect for the Speaker. It was a fixed Parliamentary law, that in questions relating to time, the one in which the latest time is mentioned should first be decided. Mr Turner's amendment named a later time for the election than Mr Erwin proposed, and was therefore entitled to the preference.

Mr Erwin withdrew his amendment to prevent any further row.

Mr Turner's amendment was rejected, 12 to 32.

Mr Brown proposed "the 21st of February."

Mr Slaughter moved to substitute "the 30th day of March."

Mr Morehead protested against an early day. He wished the Convention to be held at the latest possible time, that it might reflect fully the will of the people.

Mr Hall replied. And the Senate adjourned after 5 o'clock, making the bill the Special Order for Monday noon

Saturday, Jan. 19.

Mr Turner presented a memorial from Rev. Sam'l Pearce, relative to the purchase of his Map of North Carolina for the Common Schools.

Mr Barringer, a resolution in favor of the publication of Colonial Records.

The engrossed bill for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Northampton, passed its several readings after much discussion between Messrs. Morehead, Rogers, Brown and others, and was ordered to be enrolled.

At noon the Senate proceeded to execute the joint order, viz: the appointment of Magistrates.

Mr. Turner offered a resolution authorizing the examination of witnesses, either by committee, or at the bar of the Senate, relative to the characters of persons proposed as justices. Mr T. urged at length the adoption of this resolution, which was laid on the table, on motion of Mr Avery, yeas 28, nays 14.

Mr Turner spoke at considerable length, moving in conclusion to postpone the appointment of Magistrates for two weeks; but afterwards withdraw the motion.

A Message from the House transmitted lists of persons recommended as Magistrates in the different counties. The Senate concurred in the appointments.

The Senate adjourned till Monday morning 10 o'clock

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I feel that first and foremost, in my letter this evening, I must communicate to you the fact that a telegram was received here this morning, from the Agent of the Associated Press, Washington, containing information that "a peace plan" has been agreed on, and that Mr. Crittenden would telegraph the same here to-night. I judge, if there be a foundation for the telegram, that Mr. Crittenden's plan has been adopted and that the duty has been assigned him of communicating the fact to the Governors of the Southern States. God grant it may be so!

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr Donnell introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Governor to inform the House if any, and what, correspondence has passed between himself and the President or other federal officer, in relation to the occupancy of Fort Caswell by the volunteers from Smithville and Wilmington. Later in the session a communication was received from his Excellency, conveying a copy of his order to Col. Cantwell, to dislodge the volunteers from the forts, and also a copy of the correspondence between Col. Cantwell and the officers of the companies in the forts, by which it appears the fort was abandoned to the U. S. officer in charge thereof upon the first intimation that it was required of them to do so. Accompanying also, was the copy of a correspondence between the Governor and Mr. Buchanan, in which the latter says, there is no intention on the part of the General Government to garrison the forts in this State, at present, nor will such attempt be made during his administration, except it becomes necessary in order to preserve the public property from the hands of lawless men. This was the only matter of interest that occupied the attention of the House to-day. There were some two or three speeches on the Convention bill, in Committee of the Whole, but no vote was taken

EVENING SESSION.—The evening session was occupied by speeches from Messrs Gorrell and Davis of Rutherford against secession, and against a convention the action of which is not to be referred to the people for their decision; and by Mr. Green of Franklin in favor of secession.

FRIDAY, Jan'y 18.

Most of the morning session in the House to-day was occupied by Judge Person in favor of immediate secession, and for a convention looking to that end. Mr. Polk spoke a short time against secession, and Messrs. Baxter and Foy for it. There has been no vote taken yet indicating what the result will be.

The telegraphic dispatch alluded to in my notice of yesterday's proceedings proved illusory. It was based on the fact that Mr Powell's amendment to Mr. Crittenden's proposition had been adopted in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 24; but both were killed in the Senate yesterday.

The House holds a session again to-night, and may, probably, come to a vote on the convention bill. ELIPHALET.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 19.

To-day a number of bills were introduced.

Pursuant to resolution, nominations of Magistrates for the various counties were made by representatives in the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A number of private bills were read and passed; among them, a bill to incorporate Kilwinning Lodge A. Y. M., in Anson; bill to allow Ellen Ransom of Warren County, a free negress, to enslave herself; a bill repealing an act concerning the day of executions under justice's process, so far as relates to Chatham County; a bill in favor of the sureties of John S. Willis. ELIPHALET.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions came up, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Powell of Ky., adding to the words "all the territories" (in the original) the words "now held or hereafter to be acquired."

Mr. Pugh asked if the amendment was deemed material, as he did not think it would further the object of the resolutions to retain it.

Mr. Powell said it was material.

Mr. Douglas thought the bill would bear the interpretation intended by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) without the insertion of the amendment.

Mr. Mason of Va. assured the Senate of the necessity of retaining the amendment, (Mr. Powell's.) He objected to the proposal in the resolutions to require the sense of the people to be taken, and was not willing to convert this Republic into a general democracy, even if the Constitution allows it.

The amendment was adopted, yeas 29, nays 24. The yeas were the Southern Senators, 8 Northern Democrats, and 1 Republican, Baker of Oregon. The nays all Republicans.

The question was then on the substitute offered by Mr. Clark of N. H., as follows:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and protection of all the national interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and that an extrication from our present danger is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, compromises for particular difficulties, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or overthrow or abandon the present Constitution, with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory, and destructive; that in the opinion of the Senate of the United States no such reconstruction is practicable, and, therefore, to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the Government and the efforts of all good citizens.

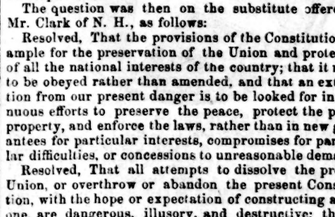
After Republican speeches stating their objections to the Crittenden plan as changed by Mr. Powell's amendment so as to invite fillibustering against Mexico, &c., Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted, yeas 25, nays 23. The yeas were all Republicans; the nays Southern Senators and 8 Northern Democrats. The result was attained because the Senators from Texas, Louisiana and Georgia, present, did not choose to vote though they had done so on all questions connected with the matter to this point. The Senators from the 4 seceded States were absent. The Senate adjourned pending a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute.

On Thursday, Hon. L. M. Morrill took his seat as Senator from Maine in place of Mr. Hamlin Mr. Cameron, Pennsylvania Republican, endeavored to get the floor to move a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, but Mr. Hunter pressed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. That was amended, passed, and the Pacific Railroad bill taken up. Without final action the Senate went into executive session, and discussed the nomination of Mr. Holt of Ky. as Sec'y at War. It was resisted on the ground that he was a coercionist.

On Friday, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were made the order for to-day; Mr. Cameron's motion to reconsider their defeat passing, 27 to 24. Mr. Green offered a joint resolution, looking to a peaceful dissolution of the Union, through the agency of a general convention. Mr. Crittenden objected and the resolution was laid over. The Kansas Bill was discussed without action. In executive session Mr. Holt's nomination was confirmed, 38 to 13.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Army appropiation bill was under consideration, and members got rid of three more buncombe speeches.

On Thursday, the army bill and speeches on the crisis. On Friday, the same. Among others, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, made a long speech favoring coercion, but expressed his willingness to try conciliation first. He charged the Southerners with being opposed to conciliation; and Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the army bill, providing that the army shall not be used for coercing the South. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.



JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail, by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 21. 89tf

Harper's and Godey's Magazines
for Feb'y, just received and for sale by
Jan'y 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscriber has this day associated with him in his manufacturing business, Mr. I. B. DAVIS. The business will in future be conducted in the name and style of C. W. ANDREWS & CO.
C. W. ANDREWS.
Jan'y 1, 1861. 88-6w

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 18.—The Convention, after being in secret session until 4 o'clock, adopted resolutions declaring the right and duty of the State to secede, and appointing a committee to report an ordinance. The resolution passed yeas 165, nays 130.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 18.—The Governor has appointed the delegates to the Congress in Montgomery, Ala., for organizing a Southern Confederacy, viz: Gen. Jackson Morton, Col. J. Patten Anderson, and James Powers, Esq.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16.—The Legislature of Maine, to-day, unanimously passed the resolution, to tender the services of the State to the President, to sustain the Union.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The committee, on Federal Relations in the Assembly have reported resolutions in favor of the Union, denying the right of secession, and giving the whole power of the State to suppress it; desiring to avoid civil war; expressing readiness to meet sister States in a spirit of conciliation and remove all causes of complaint; willingness to divide the territory, with proper restrictions after the manner of the Missouri Compromise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A large mercantile meeting here to-day adopted a resolution to memorialize Congress for the passage of the border State propositions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—The House has passed the Convention bill; referring its action to the people and a bill appropriating a million of dollars for State defence.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—A bill authorizing the Governor to issue Treasury notes not exceeding in the aggregate a million of dollars, for the defence of the State, passed the House to-day.

The Minute Men here have up a poster of the most inflammatory character. A member high in the Order informs me that they will make a grand demonstration soon. It is intimated by several that the first foray will be upon Fortress Monroe.—*Correspondent Petersburg Express.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Marion, of the Charleston line, brings several laborers from Fort Sumter, as passengers, who report the troops to be in good spirits, with a plenty of provisions, excepting market truck.

Kentucky.—Governor Magoffin asks the Legislature to approve Crittenden's compromise, and suggests the propriety of a Convention at an early day. He disapproves the hasty action of South Carolina, but says that Kentucky can never stand by while the South is subjugated by an anti-slavery Government. He recommends arming the State.

Major Anderson and the Mail Service.—The Postmaster-General has written to Gov. Pickens that unless Major Anderson and his command are allowed free access to and from the post office, the mail service will be cut off entirely. While it is pretended that his correspondence will be delivered, no messenger is permitted to land and receive it. The Postmaster at Charleston says he delivers the letters as "opportunity occurs," which means when a flag of truce is occasionally sent to Fort Sumter. The Government is paying nearly $150,000 annually, above receipts, for maintaining mail service in South Carolina, and yet has not been allowed to communicate with its own officers.—*Washington Letter.*

Foreign News.—The Asia has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Commercial.—Cotton steady. Sales on Saturday of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull.

Supreme Court.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Buchanan v. McKenzie, eight cases from Richmond, Nos. 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 affirmed, and Nos. 32 and 33 reversed.

By BATTLE, J. In Pridgen v. Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. In Houston v. Williams, in equity, from Duplin, bill dismissed with costs.

By MANLY, J. In Willis v. Melvin, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. In McNeill v. Bradley, from Bladen, decree reversed and decree for plaintiff.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

At Mcrganton, N. C., on Thursday morning, January 3d, by Rev. Wm. C. Sheetz, Rev. JAMES McQUEEN, of Cumberland county, N. C., and Miss MARY G., daughter of Mr. W. S. Moore, of Morganton.

In Randolph county, N. C., at the house of Mr. Robert McCadden, on the 10th inst., by Rev. S. Colton, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL McCADDEN to Miss NANCY McDONALD.

By J. C. Skeen, Esq., on the 1st inst., Mr. HENRY DAVIS and Miss DELILY WARNER.

DIED,

Near Ashboro', on the 7th inst., of Pneumonia, Mr. JOHN McCAIN, in the 31st year of his age.

In Harnett county, N. C., on the 12th inst., of membranous croup, CHRISTOPHER FOY, youngest son of James W. and Francis F. McAlister, aged eight years, eight months and nine days.

In Erench's Creek District, Bladen Co., on Thursday the 27th Sept. of bronchitis, Mrs. MARY McMILLAN BLIZARD, aged 40 years. She had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the hope of a happy immortality.

Also, on the 3d November, MARY RICHARDSON, infant daughter of W. H. and Mary McM. Blizard, aged two months. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such the kingdom of God."

At Wilmington, on the 15th inst., Brigadier General JOHN COWAN, aged 37 years.

In Bolivar Co., Miss., on January 3d, Dr. WILSON GARLAND, formerly of Milton, N. C.

At Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 1st inst., of consumption, Mr. D. B. McLAUCHLIN, formerly of Fayetteville; well and favorably known to the citizens of Jefferson county. His death brings a solemn sigh to many a heart in the community.

☞ An Obituary sent from Sampson County is not published, no name having been signed to it.

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benton will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.
Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.
Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 12, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 21.

BACON,	11 a 12½	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	23 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—To-day Mr. Gourdin, a prominent member of the State Convention, visited the Fort, and the negotiations have resulted in the despatch of a joint embassy, if we may so term it, of lieutenant Hall on the part of Major Anderson and Mr. Hayne on the part of South Carolina, to Washington. What may be the drift of these arrangements it is impossible to say, but their purpose may fairly be presumed to be pacific.

A resolution has passed the Legislature unanimously, declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumter, will be an act of open hostility and declaration of war.

NASHVILLE, Ten., Jan. 14.—The Legislature has passed the Convention bill; to meet on the 18th February next, and the election to be held on the 9th. The question of secession is to be laid before the people.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Both branches of the Legislature, last evening, concurred in adopting resolutions commending the recent message of President Buchanan, tendering to him whatever aid in men and money he may require to enforce the laws. In the Senate only Mr. Grant voted against them; in the Assembly there were 117 votes in favor of, and only 2, against them.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 14.—The following resolution was adopted by the Legislature on Saturday: "*Resolved*, That we hail with joy the firm, patriotic and dignified message of the President, in which he pledged the entire power and resources of the government for a strict maintainance of the Constitution and laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 12.—There is some hope that South Carolina is beginning to discover that secession is not so good and pleasant a thing as its leaders represented it to be; for it is known that Mr. Trescott, the late disunion Assistant Secretary of State, has come on here from Charleston with pacific overtures and propositions from the Governor of the Palmetto nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To-day has been the quietest that we have had here for a month. Mr. Seward's speech has had a decidedly soothing effect and is doing much good. Mr. Crittenden declares that it is in the right direction, patriotic and statesmanlike.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, having a balance of $3,000 due him, as late Minister to Russia, sent here for it. The Department adjusted his accounts by sending him a draft on the Charleston Sub-Treasury, the moneys in which have been seized by the State.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

The Brooklyn Returned.—PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 15.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn returned to-day to this port.

The Voice of the People at the Polls.—The Montgomery Confederation gives the vote in all but ten counties in Alabama at the late election for delegates to the Convention. Leaving out the ten counties to hear from, and the vote stands for Secession, 25,445, and for Co-operation 33,685.

Some of the ten counties to hear from have gone for Co-operation and others for Secession. The fact, however, that the people of Alabama have condemned and repudiated the rashness and precipitancy of their Secession leaders, is too plain to be misunderstood.—*Rich. Whig.*

Anti-Abolition Demonstration.—Rev. Mr. May, Susan B. Anthony, and others, attempted to hold an abolition meeting at Rochester, on Friday last. It was broken up by citizens, and resolutions in favor of the Union were passed.

Elders' and Deacons' Convention.—The next meeting of the Convention is to be held in Fayetteville, March 6th, at 7 P. M. Ample accommodations will be provided for all who come, and our people hope to see a full representation from all parts of the State.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad is now finished for 40 miles, and delegates coming from West of Raleigh will leave the N. C. Railroad at Morrisville or Page's in the morning and reach Fayetteville the same day.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, Mr Seward spoke in the Senate. (See preceding page.) In the House, the Mississippi delegation announced by letter the secession of their State, their approval of it, and their withdrawal. The Navy appropriation bill was passed—nearly $11,-000,000.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Bigler introduced a bill to take the sense of the people as to certain proposed constitutional amendments; mainly Mr. Crittenden's. Mr. Polk of Missouri spoke on the crisis. In the House, Mr. Corwin made a report from the committee of 33 which is special order for next Monday. It was ordered to be printed but not read, and is not yet published in the Globe. The Intelligencer says it is in the main similar to Mr. Crittenden's plan. A telegraphic synopsis is elsewhere published.

On Tuesday, Mr Crittenden appealed for the consideration of his resolutions, but a secession speech from Mr. Green of Missouri and the Pacific railway occupied the session of the Senate. In the House four speeches were made.

SECESSION MADE EASY.—Mississippi goes out of the Union with more convenience than South Carolina. The terms she makes are capital. She has no port of entry and cannot therefore come into collision with the Government in the matter of revenue collection; and as to the other point of difficulty, the post office system, her Convention has provided that no change shall be made, and kindly permits the United States to pay the expenses of its maintenance.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—Taken in connection with the known sentiment of the Democracy of that end of the District, the following resolution adopted at a meeting at Kaintuck, New Hanover, may suggest unpleasant ideas to the Representative who is endorsed:

"6th. That the course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our hearty approval, *and should he resign his commission in his present capacity, where his eminent patriotism can do us no more good, and return to his constituents, we will receive him with the plaudit well done thou faithful, just and able servant.*"

HOW THINGS HAVE BEEN MANAGED.—On the 2d inst., the day of the election of delegates to the Georgia Convention, dispatches were published, as from Charleston, that the United States troops in Fort Sumter were bombarding Charleston! The object of this utterly false story of course was to inflame the public mind and secure the success of the secession candidates in Georgia. Whether the *news* was manufactured in Charleston or in Georgia we do not know.

Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette says:—A large majority of the people, of all former party associations, are in favor of making all honorable efforts to preserve the Union.

MARRIED,

At St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, on the morning of Tuesday the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sutton, Mr. EDWARD J. HALE, Jr., of Fayetteville, to Miss MARIA RHETT HILL, daughter of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Hailbron, near Pittsborough.

On the 16th, by the Rev. Neill McKay, L. C. JONES, of Richmond, Va., and FRANCINA C., daughter of Newton R. Bryan, of Moore county.

On the 16th instant, by G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McCALL to Miss SUSAN VONCANNON; all of Cumberland.

At Asheville, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, RUFUS BARRINGER, Esq, of Concord, to Miss ROSALIE A., daughter of Maj. A. B. Chunn of Asheville.

On the 27th of December, in Richmond county, at the residence of Rev. R. S. Ledbetter, and by the same, Mr. W. FRANK SANDFORD of Anson, primarily of Richmond, to Miss SUE P. LAMPLEY, of the former county.

DIED,

In Wilmington on the 13th inst., after a protracted illness, ROBERT W. GIBBS, aged 54 years.

MEETING AT CEDAR CREEK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Cedar Creek District, held in the School-house at Terebinth, on Saturday evening the 12th inst., the following proceedings were had:

On motion, D. P. West was called to the Chair, and L. W. Martin appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, a committee consisting of Stewart DeVane, Joseph Downing, J. C. Blocker, and L. W. Martin, were appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

After a short absence, the Committee returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The present aspect of the country is such as to fill the heart of every true patriot with alarm for the stability of the Government under which we have enjoyed the blessings of civil and Religious liberty for so many years, we feel it incumbent upon us as citizens of this Great Republic to express our sentiments relative to the causes which at present distract and divide our once happy and highly favored land. And in the expression of our sentiments, we desire to rise above party, and survey the difficulties which beset us, as Patriots and Freemen. Occupying this position, we respectfully submit the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we approve the Resolutions adopted by the meeting held at *Farmer's Hall* on the 5th of December last, and believe that they express the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this county.

2. Resolved, That we approve the course of that life-long Democrat, Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, in the State Senate, and that it would afford us great pleasure to hear of his election to the U. S. Senate in place of Hon. T. L. Clingman.

3. Resolved, That we *disapprove* the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, both as regards his withdrawal from the Committee of Thirty-three, and also the letter which he thought proper to address to his constituents.

4. Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as should induce every patriot to come to the rescue and rebuke the madness and folly of those politicians who have brought us to the very brink of ruin.

5. Resolved, That we are as much opposed to aggressions upon the right of the South as the most approved fire-eaters in the land, but we are fully persuaded that an earnest effort should be made to secure our rights *in* the Union, before we determine to go *out* of it.

6. Resolved, That we regard Secession as a poor remedy for the evils complained of by those who would rashly destroy the best government ever devised by man.

7. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Raleigh Standard be requested to copy. Also, that a copy be furnished our representatives in the General Assembly.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of forty-five for, to none against. D. P. WEST, Ch'n.

L. W. MARTIN, Sec'y.

MEETING IN CHATHAM COUNTY.

In compliance with the proclamation of President Buchanan, recommending the observance of the 4th day of January, as a day of fasting, prayer and humiliation, the Baptist Church at Love's Creek invited the surrounding churches to unite with them, and a large audience assembled on that day.

After divine service Rev. William Lineberry preached a very able sermon, and the people went into a meeting to consider the state of the country; John R. Marsh was called to the Chair, and E. H. Straughan Esq. and Dr. Thomas A. Brooks requested to act as Secretaries. Rev. William Lineberry, Rev. Enoch Crutchfield, Daniel Hackney, Joseph M. Bridges, and Thomas B. Long, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The Committee, having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have heard from the City of Washington, that the compromise measures offered by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, to adjust the difficulties between the North and South, have been rejected by the committee of thirteen, mostly by the votes of Northern members, which circumstance leaves but little hope of preserving the Union in its present form;

Therefore Resolved, 1st. That we are satisfied with the present constitution, so amended as will forever settle the question of slavery in the States, and the much vexed question of Congressional intervention in the territories, on the subject of slavery, in such a way that slave property shall have the same protection from the general Government as other property; and that the citizens hereafter shall be unmolested in the enjoyment of said property, and, that we are in favor of calling a convention of the States that are satisfied therewith, the said convention to take into consideration the best means to prevent war and bloodshed, in the event that the Union is dissolved.

2d. That, although we regret the hasty action of our sister State South Corolina, yet we believe that the Federal Government have no constitutional power to use coercive measures to compel her to remain in the Union; and, that any attempt to use such power would destroy the last hope of saving the Union, and would precipitate the country into all the horrors of a civil war.

After the reading of the resolutions the meeting was ably addressed by Josiah H. Brooks, E. H. Straughan, Esq., Daniel Hackney, Thomas J. Brooks, T. B. Long and Dr. William Lane. The speakers expressed an earnest desire that the Union should be preserved, provided that the Federal laws are faithfully executed and our rights of property respected; and if the Union should be dissolved, a strong hope was expressed that a great Central Confederacy would be formed, embracing most of the Cotton States, all of the Central and border slave States, and such of the free States as are willing to do us that justice which many of their noble sons have labored so faithfully to secure. It was moved and carried the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer. All of which was adopted. On motion, the meeting adjourned. JOHN R. MARSH, Pres't.

E. H. STRAUGHAN, T. A. BROOKS, } Secretaries.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th January, 1861.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, with an able and experienced corps of assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his Lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding Department, thus giving the School more of the family element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

Catalogues giving particulars as to the course of study, expenses, &c., will be furnished on application to the Principal, Rev. D. Johnson, at Gilopolis, N. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec. 27, 1860. 83*4t

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,
MALE AND FEMALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of Jan'y 1861 Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female deparment in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.

Dec'r 7. 77*2m

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

I HAVE ON HAND a superior stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, PISTOLS, FANCY GOODS, &c., which I am selling at reduced prices. Now is the time to purchase. All goods warranted as represented.

My Bills are all ready. Interest will be charged on all accounts after the 1st of January of each and every year.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Dec. 26. 82-1m

HUSKE & ANDERSON,
—DEALERS IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
of every description.
BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

☞ Five per cent. off for all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards.

Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St., (Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRIGHT HUSKE, JOHN H. ANDERSON.
Formerly B'k Cape Fear. For'ly with J. A. Pemberton.
Nov. 28, 1860. 74tf

Notice---Attention!
J. A. PEMBERTON

IS very desirous of closing up his old accounts, &c. He has indulged his customers always as far as he could.

He now needs Money

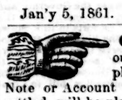
and hopes that those whom he has always been so indulgent to, will do all they can for him in the way of making prompt payments.

Those who cannot pay money, will very much oblige by calling and giving their notes.

Those who refuse to do either will of course not think hard if they are asked to do so in some other way.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 5, 1861. 85tf



Our Accounts are made out to 1st Jan'y. Persons indebted will please settle. All amounts due us by Note or Account previous to July last, if not promptly settled, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 3, 1861. 84-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.

June 8. 27-tf

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by settling their respective obligations, thus enabling him to do in like manner with others.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Oct. 8, 1860. 59-tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

BUFFALO ACADEMY,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on the 1st Monday of February, under the supervision of Rev. N. T. Bowden and C. W. Shaw. Young men will be prepared for College; and we shall have special regard to the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of the mind.

Tuition, $8, $10 and 12 50 per Session. Board may be had at $8 per month.

Rev. N. T. BOWDEN,
C. W. SHAW.

Dec. 15. 81-6t*

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Lauchlin Campbell, Daniel B. Campbell, Angus Munn and wife Jane, John W. Matthews and wife Sarah, Roderick McDonald and wife Susannah, Polly Campbell, Flora Campbell, Margaret Campbell, vs. James S. Harrington, Adm'r of Catharine McLean, Dec'd., Dugald Campbell, the Heirs of Alex'r B. Campbell.

Petition to Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dugald Campbell and Sarah, Malcom James and others, children of Alexander B. Campbell, dec'd, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday in December, A. D. 1860.

85*6t] BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clerk.

North Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1860.

Reuben Pearce, Adm'r of Keziah Pearce, dec'd, vs. Thomas M. Pearce, Polly Maness, Margaret Pearce, Jesse Murray and wife Jane, and the Heirs-at-Law of Ferebee Moore, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Spinks.

Petition for final Settlement and Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs-at-law of Ferebee Moore, and the heirs-at-law of Molly Spinks, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants of the pendency of this suit, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February 1861, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in November 1860. Issued 15th Dec'r 1860. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

Jan'y 4. 85*6w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

J. T. Murray vs. S. W. Barnes.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the Defendant, S. W. Barnes, has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

Nancy Regan, John S. Willis and wife Margaret A., R. M. Willis and wife Elizabeth S., John T. Melvin and wife Hulda, Dr. John Regan, W. J. Regan, H. B. Regan, Durham Lewis and wife Rebecca J., and James W. Regan, Neill Regan, Nancy Regan and A. V. Regan, Minors, by their Guardian and next friend, H. B. Regan, vs. John A. Davis and wife Mary B.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, that John A. Davis and wife Mary B., reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, Isham P. Watters vs. Robert McKenzie, Albert Peacock.

IN EQUITY.—Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Albert Peacock, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Albert Peacock to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Robeson County, on the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1860.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 83*6w

State of North Carolina.
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Malcom P. Morrison vs. Yancey B. Howell.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and replevy or plead, or Judgment pro confesso will be had against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of September, A. D. 1860. R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

Dec'r 14. 83*6t

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let whether it arises your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 83-1Y*ds

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 6, 1860. 61*tf

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Keep your Money South!

And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on

M. A. BAKER,
Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.

Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24; 1860. 39-tf

SOUTHERNERS
Look to Your Interest.

WE are the only SHOE MANUFACTURERS in the State, that make a No. 1 article of KIP SHOES and Negro BROGANS, without Welts. We intend to make to the fullest extent, if we have the patronage, which we truly and earnestly solicit. All orders shall have prompt attention. Now is the time for the South to encourage all such.

WM. CARTER & SONS.

WM. CARTER. DAVID A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Oct. 25. 65-3m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.
ROWAN STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.
WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 26, 1860. 12*tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81-6t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77tf

MT. VERNON MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal in the Male Department.
Miss PATTIE F. YARBRO, Principal in the Female Department.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday in January, 1861.

Tuition per session of five months:

English Branches from	$8 to $10
Ancient and Modern languages each	$
Music on Piano	$
Use of Instrument	$
Drawing and Painting	$
Embroidery and Needle-work	$

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 to $8. Pupils charged from time of entering to the end of the session.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and morality. The course of instruction is intended to be thorough and practical, and the government of the school strict, but mild and parental.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., Jan. 8. 87tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, Just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 40tf

NEW GOODS!
A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Groceries,

Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67*3mpd

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit.

E. LILLY.

Sept. 20, 1860. 55tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-y

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.